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Apostrophe to the Watermelon.

Come to the mortal as he sits
Upon a dry goods box and sips
The nectar from thy juicy lips—
Come to the youngster as he flits
Across the high and peaked fence
And moves with ecstasy intense
Thy charms from off the native vine;
And thou art terrible!
Oh, August-born monstrosity!
Incarnate colicosity!
Beneath thy emerald bosom glow
Like glittering bubbles in the wine,
The lurid fires of deadly woe,
And from thy fascinations grow
The pain, the cramp, the pang, the throe
And all we fear or dream or know
Of agony is thine.

—*Eugene Field.*

The Faces We Meet.

Oh, the faces we meet, the faces we meet,
At home or abroad, on the hurrying street!
Each has its history, dark or bright,
Traced so clearly in legible light;
As with pen of gold
Of the finest mold,
Diamond pointed
And lightly scrolled—
Some, telling that fortune hath graciously planned
Their sketch, and wrote with her soft, white hand.

Others, where harrowing grief and care
Have left in steel their traces there—
Steel that cuts like the sharpened sword,
Slowly carving each written word,
Through anxious fears
And sorrowing tears—
Each furrowed line
Its import wears;
And we read that "life is a stern warfare,
To battle and to do, to suffer and bear."

While others, the iron hand of sin
Branding each line and sentence in,
Leaving forever its harrowing trace,
Where once was purity, beauty and grace;
The soul's deep scars
Like iron bars
O'er windows bright,
The visage mars;
And we read, "Life's a wild bacchanalian song,
The province of selfishness, ruin and wrong."

Faces so old, yet so young in their years,
Where pinching penury blights and sears,
And the bony finger of poverty writes
What merciless misery e'er indites;
Where pain and want
And hunger gaunt,
Big joy and beauty
And hope avaunt;
"Life is to wonder—starving and cold,
Shunned and forsaken—toil and grow old."

Oh, the faces we meet, the faces we meet,
At home or abroad, on the hurrying street!
Beautiful faces with soul-beaming eyes,
Visions of angels that walk in disguise!
Faces glad and as gay
As the blue skies of May,
With no more of care
Than the rose on the spray!
Others sad, yet more sweet with submission's soft tone,
By treading the wind-press of sorrow alone.

Pitiful faces upturned so to mine,
Wistful and eager, as if to divine
If human charity, pity or love
Could be found 'neath the dome of the heavens above.
Little faces so old,
Thin with hunger and cold;
Faces furrowed by toil
After perishing gold!
Oh, the heart is oft burdened with sorrow replete,
By the tales that are read in the faces we meet!

—*Allie Wellington.*

The Ghost of the Laburnums.

"Why do you not invite me to the Laburnums, Fan?"

"Because it is so lonely there, Rae."

"For that reason I shall come," said pretty Raphaella Fairlie. "I shall come and keep you company for a whole week, just as soon as I can get away from the city. I knew you and Phil were moping," nodding her curly head sagaciously.

A sudden gravity went over Fannie Brudenel's gentle countenance, yet her eyes brightened expectantly.

"I should love to have you there, of course," was all she said.

When train time came and Fannie had left Rae's pretty studio and the city, the little artist still sat daintily touching the photograph she was coloring, and evidently closely thinking of something else. She was not sure that Doctor Philip Brudenel would exactly approve of her going to the Laburnams, but she meant to go, for all that, for she loved him, and she could plainly see that he had cares and perplexities of which she knew nothing. And though they had been engaged over a year, he made no proposal of marrying soon, only looked moodily when the subject was appproached. Rae so enjoyed his company that she could live with him in the black hole of Calcutta, she declared to herself, but probably Philip did not think so. Anyway she was going to the Laburnums, his home at Lowshore, because she felt that her love gave her a right to know what was troubling him.

Ten days later she locked her studio door and steamed away to Lowshore, and soon the depot carriage had set her down at the door of a tiny cottage hid in laburnum-trees.

Fannie kissed her affectionately.

"What a delightful apparition you are, Rae," she said, and led her into a little sitting-room.

Everything was very plain, and very, very tiny, Rae thought, accustomed to spacious city apartments; and when Fannie had taken her hat and traveling-sachel, and gone to spread a lunch for her, Rae looked around and saw that the carpet was threadbare and the furniture extremely old-fashioned.

Suddenlya door opened, and an old lady, leaning on a cane, tottered into the room. Her face, bordered by a snowy cap, had a strange, white, puffy look, but she yet showed signs of having been very pretty in youth.

"What are you?" she asked Rae, "a fairy? Do you think you can better our fallen fortunes? No, no! that can never be."

Rae's cheek burned under the strangely significant words, but she guessed immediately that the old lady's mind was wandering; then Fannie entered the room.

"Come, mother, come and rest now," the said, gently, and drew her from the room. She came back, saying to Rae: "My mother is demented. Do not be troubled by anything she says."

It was evening when Doctor Philip brought his fine presence into the tiny home. His start of delight on beholding Rae was succeeded by a rather sad smile.

"What pleasure did you expect to find here, child?" he asked, holding her hand.

"Perhaps I did not come for pleasure, Philip."

"For what then?"

"Profit."

"I find very little of that here."

Two days passed. Rae saw plainly what the life was at the Laburnums—monotonous, meager; but ever since Philip had first brought his sister to her studio, Rae had loved Fannie, who was older than herself, and patiently becoming one of the sweetest of old maids. So she enjoyed sisterly talks with Fannie. Philip was absent most of the time.

In one o. these confidential chats Fannie said:

"You ought to have come in the early autumn, Rae—it is prettier here then. In November we have nothing attractive—literally nothing. I have often expressed the wish to Philip to have you visit us; but he always speaks of the contrast between your life and ours—you in the city, with access to so much that is entertaining, and we so shut out from the world. But because it is you, I think, Rae, that I will show you the house in the hollow."

"The house in the hollow, Fan?"

"Yes, our ancestral home; for Philip and I came of a prosperous race, poor as we now are, and the old house is full of what is beautiful and rare. Get your hat and we will go now."

Through long lines of laburnums, across a tiny kitchen garden, along a decaying orchard into a slope still green in the November sunshine. At one end of the valley which opened toward the sea, where white sails were noiselessly flitting, stood a large and handsome house of painted brick, with oriel windows and other picturesque effects.

"It is not an old house," said Fannie. "It was built by my grandfather, in his last days, as a wedding present to my mother. The old house which had formerly stood here he had pulled down and this built. He intended to reside with his only daughter when she married Israel Beaucaire, a French Jew, whom he had chosen for her. But my mother fell in love with her music-teacher, Ross Brudenel, and eloped with him, and grandfather wrote and bade her never to come back. But when Philip and I were fatherless, my mother came, in her great extremity, and begged her father's assistance Grandfather gave her this cottage we have now, and allowed her a small income with which to bring us up, but never forgave her. At last he died, willing all his property to a distant cousin in India, who has never come for it. The house stands empty, with all its beautiful furniture, and the rich fields lie fallow, while Philip barely supports us with his small practice. Lowshore is a distressingly healtny place," with a faint smile.

The interior of the house was finished in rich foreign woods, the floors polished like glass and laid with costly rugs and tapestries. The furniture was of mahogany and velvet, long mirrors and dark paintings adorned the walls. It was indeed a handsome house, speaking of almost limitless wealth.

"There are thousands of dollars worth of silver in the bank at Shoreborough," said Fannie, "and rents accumulating there which will be a small fortune in itself. But we have nothing."

"How hard! how cruel!" cried Rae. "I should not think your grandfather could rest in his grave to have you and Philip, with all your refinement and culture, spending your lives in a hand-to-hand scramble for bread."

"They say he does come back and wander uneasily about here," said Fannie, carefully closing shutters and doors and coming out into the sunshine. "But of course such stories are told of all such places. Philip says he does not believe a word of it," with a marked emphasis which made Rae turn and look at her.

"But you do, Fan."

"Twice people have tried to sleep there and declared that grandfather appeared to them. I should not dare to try it, for I am a timorous thing at best, and—"

The intensity of Rae's thoughts made her quite deaf to what further her companion was saying. This fortune was Philip's right. No wonder he was sad moody and hopeless of their marriage as he was situated and seemed fated to continue to be.

"The will was made immediately after mamma's marriage," said Fannie, standing under the laburnums and looking up at the great house. "Poor mother says he told her on his deathbed that he made another will—perhaps in her favor. But what she says goes for little. Her state is very strange since a fever she had just after Philip came of age—her talk so wild and foolish—and yet she seems to understand some things in our affairs that we do not see till afterward. It is almost uncanny to think over the strange knowledge she has had during these past years," and Fannie fell into a fit of musing.

They walked back to the tiny cottage. Rae's veins thrilled with excitement, but Fannie went soberly about getting tea. They kept no maid, this poor disinherited family, and Rae learned that Philip's own hands tilled the little kitchen-garden, while every labor of the household was performed by Fannie.

She could not sleep that night after she had gone to her tiny bedroom. The moonlight seemed to disturb her and make her brain wildly active. What influence strung her nerves?—for when all was still and the night far advanced she rose, and, dressing, donned her warm sealskin sack and cap, and came out into the hall. She took a bunch of keys from their nail there, and, selecting one which she had seen Fannie take, held it tightly in her slim, white fingers as she went out into the night.

In the moon's white light she went steadily through the long lines of laburnums, across the tiny kitchen-garden, along the decaying orchard, into the hollow. She stood a moment before the great still house, listening to the roar of the sea. Strangely enough, she did not feel afraid. If she thought of the presence of an unseen spirit, it was to appeal to it prayerfully for help.

Another will. It must be. At least it would do no harm to search, and that is what she had come for.

She left the hall-door wide open and let the moonlight flood the tiled hall. It streamed through the chinks of the shutters, which she opened, one by one, as she fitted keys to drawers of all kinds. The task was no light one, for in every nich was cabinet or escritoire. But there were no papers anywhere. Many things which must have been the personal property of old Squire Brudenel she found, but nowhere his will.

"Oh, if I only could—if I only could!" she said, sadly, "and it would restore Philip to his rights!"

Rat, tat, tat—the sound of a cane on the tilted floor. Rae turned for the first time, her eyes wide with fright. The enthusiasm with which she had entertained her generous purpose had made her utterly forgetful of herself. Now some one was coming.

The door swung slowly on its tarnished silver hinges. A quaint, bent little figure, leaning on a cane, advanced into the room and paused beside a handsome carved armchair which stood before a table. Lifting the cane, the bent little old woman knocked smartly thrice on the seat of this chair, filling the room with a hollow sound, then, resuming her feeble walk, she passed out of the apartment by another door.

Tremblingly, doubtingly, Rae curiously approached the chair. The blows of the cane seemed to have disturbed or broken the seat, for it was awry, plainly revealing a cavity beneath. Turning the chair to the light, Rae looked within and saw distinctly a folded paper.

It was a large sheet, yellow, and thick as vellum. Her hands trembled as she unfolded it and read: "My last will and testament, Paul Brudenel," and it dropped to the floor.

Snatching it up she ran—ran swiftly out of the house, and flew noiselessly and shaking to Fannie's door.

"I have found it—I have found it!" she cried, flinging her arms around the amazed, white-robed figure who admitted her to Fannie's chamber.

"Found what? Are you sick? Are you crazy?" asked gentle Fannie Brudenel.

"The other will—within a chair—an old armchair in the house in the hollow. A ghost showed it to me!" answered Rae, holding the paper aloft.

There was a knock at the chamber door.

"Sister, what is the matter? What disturbs the house?"

It was Philip's voice.

"I have found the will! Come in and read it!" cried Rae, dragging him in.

She gave him the paper; she lighted a lamp. He was forced to read. Struggling for calmness as he proceeded, he read to the end. Yes, late, but not too late, the precious document was found—the second will of Paul Brudenel, unconditionally bequeathing all he possessed to these two, his grandchildren.

In the exciting talk which followed no one heard a slender cane go rat-tat-tat past the door, but when the blue morning light dawned and Fannie bestirred herself to get breakfast, she went first to her mother's room.

"Philip," she said, coming back, "mother has had one of her bad nights again. She has been up and away. I must have slept very much more soundly than usual; she never eluded me before. She is very much exhausted."

Philip went instantly to attend his mother. When, the next day, she seemed restored to her wonted condition, and Rae had minutely told her story, they closely questioned Mrs. Brudenel as to her visit to the house in the hollow, and tried to discover if she had any knowledge of the hiding place of the will. But nothing could be gained from her disordered mind. She would only shake her head and smile.

"How dare you go on such an expedition to that lonely place at such an uncanny hour, Rae?" asked Philip, the next evening, when, embraced by his arm, they had talked over the happy prospect of their immediate union.

"I was inspired," she answered, laughing, but with a look of awe creeping into her beautiful eyes. Then, as she reconsidered that strange night, she gently embraced him:

"All for love, Philip. It was done all for love."

A Humorist Catches a Shark.

Burdette, the Burlington *Hawkeye* humorist, tells how he caught a shark off Nantucket:

It is fun. A delightful sail of nine miles brought us to the fishing grounds. We anchored off Great Point and destroyed a lunch big enough for a militia company. This was one of the pleasantest numbers in the programme and would have been encored had there been anything left. Then we caught sharks.

There is a great iron hook, with two feet of chain fastened to it, and the rest is a line strong enough to pull a cottonwood stump. You load the hook with bluefish, then let it sink to the bottom, and wait in tranquility and patience for a bite. The shark takes hold of a bait in a mean, sneaking, grudging way, as though he didn't care much about it and believed you were a liar anyhow and only took it because he thought he was stealing it. He has to roll over before he can take the bait at all, and as he knocks it with his nose in this movement, you are notified that your first shark is following your hook, and if you are like me, you want to "holler" right away. By-and-bye there is a gentle tug at the hook. very easy and very slow, and you begin to wonder if some Mississippi catfish hasn't lost himself down here. Then the shark starts away with the bait, you let him run a yard or so, give him a little slack, and with one mighty jerk fasten the hook in him, and haul in.

That is where the entertainment begins. The curtain is rung up with a flourish of trumpets, three ruffles of the drums, red fire from both wings, and thunder and lightning in the distance. If you ever lived on a farm and led a reluctant cow to turn when she wanted to go into the woods on both sides of the road and climb trees, you know about what it is to haul in a shark. You yell at the time. Must yell, from the time the hook catches until the shark is in; or you'll never get him. And the rest of the crew help you. They shout encouraging remarks at you. Hand over hand you tug in the line. Inch by inch the shark takes it out. You rally, and brace your feet against the gunwale, and in he comes again. You think you must have about five hundred fathoms of line out. You begin to wish you were a windlass. You puff, and yell, and pant, and howl, and strain, and shout, and pull, and shriek, and sweat, and wail, and surge, and haul, and yank, and all the time that provoking shark is just holding back with the steady, unswerving, aggravating reluctance of a July hillside, and over and through your own inarticulate shoutings you can hear the rest of the crew.

"Lift him up, judge, lift him right out of the water!"

"Hang onto him, Hawkeye, raise him, raise him!"

"Puff louder, colonel, and you'll fetch him!"

"Robbie," chimed in her little serene highness from her lofty seat, "don't step on your eyes."

And indeed, my organs of vision were standing out, and looking at each other, in great amazement over the top of my nose, having never seen each before, and being great surprised to find they were twins.

But pretty soon, just as you have made up your mind that you can't pull another pound, the great ugly body of the shark looms up in sight, then you see the glassy eyes and the smiling mouth, its rows of pearly teeth; the yelling and shouting is redoubled. Captain William catches the chain and the shark's head is held above the water, while Captain Alexander with a huge South Sea war club pounds the shark on the nose. One or two thumps with that mighty club is sufficient, for the shark is vitally sensitive about his nose, and we had the monster on board. It is my first shark, and it is nine feet long and will weigh about 400 pounds.

That is several feet taller than I am.

In the calm majesty of success I tilt my hat forward and a little to port, until it rests easily on one ear and the tip of my nose. Then I look haughtily out over the dancing waters of the blue Atlantic, and wait for another shark, while I graciously receive the sarcastic congratulations and praises of the admiring crew.

The Spider.

The spider has never been at school a day in his life, he has never learned a trade or read a book, yet he can make the straightest lines, most perfect circles, beautiful little bridges, and many of his family can spin and weave, some of them can hunt and swim and dive and do mason work almost as well as if they had a trowel and mortar. There is a spider in my garden that makes so many lines and circles you'd think it had been all through geometry. It makes circles, every one a little larger than the other, about twelve of them, and then from the smallest circle begins and makes about twenty-eight straight lines, going to the outside circle, like the whalebones in an umbrella. It makes its web so perfect and regular that it is called the geometric spider. You'd see late in summer clusters of its eggs on bushes and hedges. When hatched, the spiders all keep together in a little ball. You touch this ball and the little spiders will scatter in all directions, but as soon as they can they'll get together again, as before. I left my silk dress last night hanging over a chair near the wall, and this morning I found that Mrs. Spider had been there in the night and made a beautiful little bridge of spider silk between my dress and the wall. The spider that made this bridge for me had eight eyes. It can't move any of these eyes; each eye has but one lens and can only see what is just in front of it It had a pair of sharp claws in the fore part of its head; with these little pincers it catches other smaller spiders. When the spider is at rest it folds these little claws one over the other, like the parts of scissors. This spider has eight feet; most insects, you know, have six. At the end of each foot is a movable hook. It has five little spinners, or spinnerets, with which it makes its web. Each of these spinners has an opening which it can make large or small as it likes. There is a tube like a little hall communicating into each of these openings. In this tube are four little reservoirs, which holds the "gluey substance of which the thread is spun." As soon as this liquid comes to the air it becomes a tough and strong thread. I suppose the air acts upon it in some way.—*The Growing Age.*

The man who loafs his time away around a one-horse grocery while his wife takes in washing to support him can always tell you just what this country needs to enhance her prosperity.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

The aggregate cost of the several bridges that span the Mississippi river, from St. Louis to St. Paul, has been $20,573,000, ranging from $120,000 for the bridge at Prairie du Chien to $11,573,000 for that of St. Louis. The annual tolls upon the merchandise crossing the river upon these bridges is officially stated to amount to $2,803,725, or nearly ten and a quarter per cent. upon the original cost.

Emigration at the port of New York for the first six months of 1880 shows a larger total by 19,000 than at the same period in 1872, which until now had stood as the highest figure of the past twenty-five years. The total for the past six months is 177,000, or more than three times the number of those who came during the same period of last year.

A parliamentary document gives the certified expenses of members returned at the last English general election. The costs, of course, vary according to place and circumstances. The lowest are about $2,500 in small boroughs. But some, especially in counties, go over $50,000. At the last general election, six years ago, tha total cost was over $7,500,000, or an average of $11,500 for each one of the 650 members.

A New York paper remarks editorially that "it is a safe prediction that the ocean steamship of the future, with its improved compartment build, its perfected code of signals, its electric lights, its buffers, its apparatus for deluging a fire as soon as it shows itself, its improved lifeboats and rafts, ready for use at a minute's warning, and its thoroughly-drilled crew, will make our children wonder at the steamships to which their rash parents were wont to intrust their lives."

The facts, so far as they are obtainable, go to show that New Yorkers pay out more money for flowers than the people of any other city. On New Year's day, 1844, the sales of the largest shop then in New York only amounted to $200, and the sales of all the shops then in the city only amounted to about $1,000. It is now said that the sales of flowers on that day in New York amount to not less than $50,000. The salee throughout the year extend far into the millions. Within a radius of twelve miles from the center of the city it is estimated that there are fully 500 floral establishments, and that the capital invested in land, buildings and stock is not less than $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. The greenhouses in which the flowers sold are cultivated are on the upper part of Manhattan Island, in Hudson county, N. J., on Staten Island and on Long Island.

There are sixty-four cities in the United States with a population exceeding 30,000; there are forty-four cities with more than 40,000; thirty-four with more than 50,000; twenty-seven with more than 60,000; twenty-four with more than 75,000; twenty with more than 100,000; four with more than 500,000; and one with more than 1,000,000. London is a long way ahead of New York, but the other English cities fall below the American cities. Liverpool ranks below Philadelphia and Brooklyn; Manchester and Birmingham are below Chicago and St. Louis; Leeds and Sheffield are below Boston and Baltimore; Bristol, Bradford, and Salford are below Cincinnati, San Francisco and New Orleans; Hull, Newcastle and Portsmouth are below Washington, Cleveland, and Buffalo; Leicester, Sunderland and Oldham are below Newark, Louisville and Pittsburg.

They Wanted to Live in the Stars.

Very near us sat two young people. He wore the face of a man who shaves three times a day, and that white necktie had never seen the starlight before. There was pearl powder on the shoulder of his coat, and a tender, dreamy look in her lovely eyes. They sat and looked up at the stars, and they didn't care for any solitary thing any nearer to this earth. "Mortimer," she murmured sotfly, "Mortimer"—his name appeared to be Mortimer, though I couldn't learn whether it was his front name or his after name—"Mortimer, dear," she said, "if we could only live apart from this busy and sordid, unsympathetic world, in one of yon glittering orbs of golden radiance, living apart from all else, only for each other, forgetting the base things of earthly life, the coarse greed of the world and its animal instincts, that would be our heaven, would it not, dear?"

And Mortimer, he said that it would. "There, heart of my own," he said, and his voice trembled with earnestness, "my own darling Ethel, through all the softened radiance of the day and all the shimmering tenderness of night, our lives would pass away in an exalted atmosphere above the base-born wants of earthly mortals, and far beyond the chattering crowd that lives but for to-day, our lives, refined beyond the common ken—"

And just then the man with the gong came out. Mortimer, he made a grab at Ethel's hand and a plunge for the cabin door. Ethel jnst gathered her skirts with her other hand, jumped clear over the back of her chair and after him, and away they went, clattering down the cabin, upset a chair, ran into a good, sweet old Quaker lady, and banged a bad word out of her before she had time to stop it; down the stairs they rushed, collared a couple of chairs at the nearest table, feed a waiter, and opened the campaign without skirmishing. I am a man of coarse mold and an earth-born appetite myself, and I wouldn't live in a star so long as I could find a good hotel in America; but long, long before I could get seats at the table for my family, Mortimer and Ethel had eaten two bluefish, a little rare beefsteak, some corn bread, a plate of hot cakes, two boiled eggs and a bunch of onions, and the waiter had gone out to toast them some cheese.

MORAL.

I have, during my wanderings, met several people who wanted to live in a star, where earth-born people with human appetites couldn't trouble them, and I always found the safest place for an earth-born man when the star-born soul started for the dinner table was behind a large rock. Distrust the aspiring mortal who lives in a plane so elevated that he requires the use of a telescope when he wants to look down at the rest of us. And if he ever wants to board at your humble table, charge him $15 a week and feed him lots of soup, or you'll lose money on him.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Jealousy of Ants.

The jealousy of ants toward intruders is well known. Strange queens introduced into their nests are very often ruthlessly slaughtered, yet it is believed that communities must occasionally adopt queens. With the view of testing how far a temporary acquaintance might assauge dislike and passion, Sir John Lubbock introduced a queen, protected by a wire cage, into a queenless nest, but when the cage was removed some days after the queen was at once attacked. Nevertheless, Mr. McCook has observed the adoption by a colony of a fertile queen. Such difference in conduct, Sir John suggests, may be due to the fact that his own ants were living in a republic, for it is affirmed that bees long without a queen are strongly averse to accepting another. Furthermore, if a few ants from a strange nest are put with a queen they do not attack her, and if other ants are by degrees added the throne is ultimately secured.

An amateur farmer sent to an agricultural society to put him down on the premium list for a calf. They did so.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Straw for Horses.

According to analysis made at the German experiment stations, wheat-straw has one-fourth the albuminoids, or flesh-forming ingredients; three-fourths the carb-hydrates, or fat-producing constituents, and two-thirds the digestible matter of good meadow hay. A horse fed on good hay will keep in good condition when worked only enough to give sufficient exercise. If fed cut straw only he should have from six to eight quarts of oats per diem with his straw, and if he has much work to do the grain ration should be increased to ten, twelve or more quarts daily. In some livery stables when straw is fed, a mixture of oats, bran and corn meal is fed, which keeps the animals looking and doing better than when fed only oats and straw. It would be near enough for all practical purposes to call the straw worth half as much as good hay, and the other half must be supplied in the shape of grain.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Economy of Soiling.

Soiling saves feed and labor. One acre of oats will feed twenty-five cows for a week. An acre of good clover and orchard grass has fed the same number four days. An acre of half-grown corn, planted in rows three feet apart, will feed them for ten days, and when full-grown will last for twenty days. Twenty-five cows will use up one acre of good pasture in one day. But in soiling all the ground can be made to produce two crops, and some of it three, and although the pasture will keep on growing, yet it will not grow so fast as crops on plowed ground, and the surface soon becomes soiled and spoiled by the droppings. On the other hand, when cows are soiled, all the manure is saved, and can be gathered and put out on the fields as it may be wanted. There is economy in feeding and in saving manure; and in practice the two savings are equivalent to doubling the stock which any number of acres can carry. It is a practice adapted especially for dairy farming on high priced lands, and where there is a market for all kinds of produce. There are no panaceas or specifics which will suit every case, and those persons who make hobbies of things which are useful or practicable in suitable cases, and insist they are applicable everywhere, will be apt to disappoint themselves and those who listen to them. The wise course is to find out what suits each particular case and then persevere with it until it is made successful.

Ducklings.

Ducklings are as liable to die of chills and cramps as young turkeys, and for that reason must be kept from exposure to cold rains and heavy dews, and away from the streams and ponds until they are a month or six weeks old. When the eggs are hatched by a duck she will strike a bee-line for the water with her web-footed children almost as soon as they are out of the shell, and as young ducks are not overburdened with sense they are apt to stay in the water until they are "wet through;" then about one-half of them will die with chills, and the mother duck will wander around in the dewy grass until most of the remaining half die from exposure. If by chance any survive this course of treatment you will find that constant exposure has stunted their growth, and that they will never make as large birds as they would have been had they been properly cared for. Hen mothers do not show such marked anxiety to get rid of their charges, and for that reason are preferred. As soon as the ducklings are well out of the shell keep them in a coop for about a week. Water that has had the chill taken off may be supplied in shallow pans, and the ducklings will dabble around in it and enjoy it. Have your duck coops as far as convenient from the stream or pond, and they must be moved at least three times a week to fresh ground. After the ducklings are a week old, if they had a hen mother, the pen may be opened on pleasant days after the dew is off the grass, and the mother and her brood allowed liberty to wander around in search of food. By the time they are six weeks old their under feathers will be well out, and they may be allowed unlimited range. Ducklings are great eaters, and will eat almost anything in the shape of food. Give cooked food, with plenty of green food, until they are old enough to have free range. Almost any kind of food that you would give chicks and young turkeys is good for ducklings. Until they take to the pond or stream, unless insect forage is plenty, give a little cooked meat. Feed them often, but never give all they can possibly swallow; sometimes ducklings will eat until they kill themselves. After they take to the water they will pick up a large amount of the food that suits them best, and for this reason ducks are economically raised in the neighborhood of ponds, streams, wet marshes, or near the sea.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Household Hints.

Hanging up Coats.—A heavy garment like an overcoat, if hung by the loop at the back of the collar will soon stretch out of shape by its own weight. To avoid this, various devices have been made, some of wire and others of wood. A piece of hard wood, long enough to reach from the outside of one sleeve to the other, will answer this purpose; it should have a hole bored through the center, or a loop of strong cord to hang it upon the nail or hook. Under-coats and vests may be hung in the same way. For the "best suits" this little matter is of considerable importance to all who desire their coats to not be full in the back of the neck, and therefore out of shape.

To Make Boots Waterproof.—One simple plan for making boots and shoes proof against snow-water is nothing more than a little beeswax and mutton suet warmed in a pipkin until in a liquid state. Then rub some of it lightly over the edges of the sole where the stitches are, which will repel the wet and not in the least prevent the blacking from having the usual effect.

Cheap Screens.—Very pretty and useful screens are made of the common laundry clothes-frames, which open in leaves, by painting the uprights black and gilding them, and covering the sides with crash, canvas or gray linen. A screen covered with large flowered cretonne put on plain is entirely useful, and may be set off with fluted frills, bands or plain stuff of coarse lace.

The Pronunciation of "U."

Ninety-nine out of every hundred Northerners will say institoot instead of institute, dooty for duty—a perfect rhyme to the word beauty. They will call new and news, noo and noos—and so on through the dozens and hundreds of similar words. Not a dictionary in the English language authorizes this. In student and stupid, the "u" has the same sound as in cupid, and should not be pronounced stoodent or stoopid, as so many teachers are in the habit of sounding them.

If it is a vulgarism to call a door a doah—as we all admit—isn't it as much of a vulgarism to call a newspaper a noospaper? One vulgarism is Northern, and the other Southern, that's the only difference. When the London *Punch* wishes to burlesque the pronunciation of servants, it makes them call the duke the dook, the tutor the tooter, and a tube a toob. You never find the best Northern speakers, such as Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, Emerson, Holmes, and men of that class, saying noo for new, Toosday for Tuesday, avenoo for avenue, or calling a dupe a doop. It is a fault that a Southerner never falls into. He has slips enough of another kind, but he doesn't slip on the long "u." As many of our teachers have never had their attention called to this, I hope they will excuse this notice.—*Southern Letter.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

An Economical Fashion.

For the correspondents who ask what to wear with black silk skirts, there is nothing prettier, more dressy and less costly than a coat basque of light foulard silk of some quaint color and pattern on a cream ground. Other colors are used for the ground of such basques, but the effect is not nearly as good as those of creamy white when worn with any black silk demi-train or else long-trained skirt left over from a former season. When worn with long skirts these basques are of course meant for the house only, and are then sometimes cut square in the neck, and this square is filled in with India muslin, or else a mull fichu is folded there, leaving an open point instead of the square neck. If it is intended that the basque shall also serve for the street with a short walking skirt of black silk, it is cut quite high in the neck, with a Directoire collar and revers, and its only ornament is facing of colored Surah and large, handsome buttons. The skirted basques and those with habit backs are the patterns used Sometimes the panel coat basque is made to serve this purpose. This has the sides extending in panels that reach to the foot of the dress skirt, while the front and back of the skirt are quite short.—*Bazar.*

Old Maids and Confirmed Bachelors.

There are men and women who, like some flowers, bloom in exquisite beauty in a desert wild; they are like trees which you often see growing in luxuriant strength out of a crevice of a rock where there seems not earth enough to support a shrub. The words "old maid," "old bachelor," have in them other sounds than that of half reproach or scorn; they call up to many of your minds forms and faces than which none are dearer in all this world. I know them to-day. The bloom of youth has possibly faded from their cheeks, but there lingers round the form and face something dearer than that. She is unmarried, but the past has, for her, it may be, some chastened memories of an early love which keeps its vestal vigil sleeplessly over the grave where its hope went out; and it is too true to the long departed to permit another to take his place. Perhaps the years of maiden life were spent in self-denying toil, which was too engrossing to listen even to the call of love, and she grew old too soon in the care of mother or sister and brother. Now in these later years she looks back calmly upon some half-cherished hopes, once attractive, of husband and child, but which long, long ago, she willingly gave up for present duty. So to-day, in her loneliness, who shall say that she is not beautiful and dear.

So is she to the wide circle which she blesses. To some she has been all that a mother could have been; and though no nearer name than "Aunt" or "Sister" has been hers. she has to-day a mother's claim and a mother's love. Disappointment has not soured but only chastened; the midday or the afternoon of her life is all full of kindly sympathies and gentle deeds. Though unwedded, hers has been no fruitless life.

It is an almost daily wonder to me why some women are married, and not a less marvel why many that I see are not. But this I know, that many households would be desolate indeed, and many a family circle would lose its brightest ornament and its best power were maiden sister or maiden aunt removed; and it may bless the Providence which has kept them from making glad some husband's home.

Yonder isolated man, whom the world wonders at for never having found a wife. Who shall tell you all the secret history of the bygone time! of hopes and love that once were buoyant and fond, which death, or more bitter disappointment dashed to the ground; of sorrow which the world has never known; of fate accepted in utter despair, though with outward calm! Such there are. The expectation of wife, or home, has been given up as one of the dreams of youth, but with groans and tears; now he walks among men somewhat alone, with some eccentricities, but with a warm heart and kindly eye. If he has no children of his own, there are enough of others' children who climb his knee or seize his hand as he walks. If he has no home, there is many a home made glad by his presence; if there is no one heart to which he may cling, there are many loving hearts that look lovingly toward him, and many voices shower benedictions on his head.—"*Life at Home.*"

Fashion Notes.

Wide canvas belts are again worn.

Fans grow more and more fantastic.

Japanese parasols grow more and more popular.

Kid gloves are worn only on cool days in summer.

The handsomest dust cloaks are of pongee or fine mohair.

Gold lace, gold braid and gold cord are worn ad nauseam.

A touch of the antique prevails in all fashionable coiffures.

The dressiest round hats are of cream-white Tuscan straw.

The feature of the season is the plaited or shirred waist.

Linen costumes and linen dust cloaks never go out of fashion.

Fine twilled or satin woven cotton fabrics are much in demand.

All fashionable costumes show two fabrics in the composition.

Biscuit, red and almond shades of color, are very fashionable.

Corah silk is similar to Surah, but is figured in printed designs.

Slight draperies around the hips have taken the place of paniers.

Black costumes take precedence in the favor of American women.

Black laces are again fashionable for dress caps for elderly ladies.

Plain black ice wool shawls look handsome over black silk dresses.

Plain effects are sought for in costumes for all occasions at present.

Corah and Surah silks take precedence of all others for summer wear.

Something resembling a collar is seen upon nearly every dress this season.

Solid colored muslins are much worn in the country and at watering places.

Navy blue and gray blue flannels remain the favorite fabrics for bathing suits.

White Surah silk collarettes and looped bows trim many white wool costumes.

Sashes beaded and finished with barrels, spikes and tassels are much worn

Treatment of the Sunstroke.

In case of sunstroke, loosen the patient's clothes and bathe the head and entire body with cool water, and with moistened hands rub the extremities, the neck, and the whole length of the spine, rubbing in a downward direction to draw blood from the head. As soon as boiling water can be obtained, put a dry blanket round the body, then wring flannels from the hot water and apply them quickly to the region of the stomach, liver, bowels and spine, over the blanket; also, immerse the feet in hot water, or wrap them in hot flannels as far as the body. Rewring the flannels once in every five or eight minutes for half an hour or more, then remove them and apply cold water in the same way, either by cool towels or sponging with cool water; dry well and rub the surface lightly and briskly with the hand until a glow is produced. As soon as the patient can swallow give him hot water to drink, plenty of it, with occasional bits of ice or sips of cold water. Often, of course, the attack is so slight that so thorough treatment is not necessary.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Evening News.*

"Panning" for Gold.

When gold has been discovered in any region (and this usually happens through some lucky accident), adventurous men rush to the spot in crowds, and at once look for more signs of it. This search is called "prospecting," and it is done by parties of two or three, who go along the creeks flowing down from the hills, and test the gravel in the banks until they find what they seek. The prospector's outfit consists of as much provision as he can carry on his back or pack on a donkey, a couple of blankets, guns and ammunition, a few cooking-utensils, a shovel and a pick, and a gold-pan. The last is the most important of all these, excepting food. It is made of sheet-iron, and is shaped much like an extra large milk-pan. The prospectors, who call each other partner, or "pard" for short, agreeing to divide all they find, trudge along all day beside their Mexican donkey, keeping their eyes keenly upon the lookout, and slowly climbing toward the head of the ravine or gulch down which the creek plunges. Finally they come to a point where the gulch widens out a little, or perhaps where a rivulet flows down from a side-hill, and a high bank of gravel has collected. Then they let their donkeys feed upon the short, crisp grass, or nibble the white sage, while they climb a little way up the bank and dig a pit a few feet deep.

You may see these "prospect-holes" all over the mountains, for many times nothing has been found at the bottom of them to justify further operations there; and a man who is unlucky enough to dig many of these fruitless pits gets the reputation of being a "gopher," and finds himself laughed at a good deal.

Their prospect-hole dug down to where the gravel is firm, they scoop up a panful of dirt and carry it down to the margin of the stream. First having picked out the large pieces of stone, one of the prospectors then takes the pan in both hands, dips up a little water and, gently shaking the pan, allows the wate to flow over the edge and run away, carrying with it the lightest portions of the soil. This is done repeatedly, but as less and less of the heavier dirt is left behind, greater care must be used. It requires much dexterity and practice to keep the bottom of the pan always lower than the edge and at the same time dip up and pour out the water without throwing away more earth than you wish to. Tender management for eight or ten minutes, however, gets rid of everything except a spoonful of black sand, and among this (if you have been successful) gleam yellow particles of gold, which have settled to the bottom, and have been left behind in the incessant agitation and washing away of the earth, because they were heavier than anything else in the pan.

This operation is called "washing" or "panning-out;" but it is not quite done yet, for the "colors" or particles of gold must be separated from the black grains, which are mainly of iron or lead, and by passing a magnet back and forth through them, these will be dragged out, sticking to it. The gold is then weighed and the value estimated. Nowadays, if a prospector finds he can count on three cents on every panful of dirt, he knows he can make money by the help of machinery; but if he is to do his work wholly by hand he must collect at least ten cents from each pan, and in the early days this would have been thought very moderate pay. There used to be mines in Colorado known as "pound-diggings," because it was said that a pound weight of gold a day could be saved by every man who worked there.

After testing here and there, our prospectors decide upon the best part of the gravel-bank (which they would call a "bar"), and take possession of a small tract or "claim," the amount of which is regulated by law, and this "claim" they mark by driving stakes down and writing their names and the boundaries upon them.—*St. Nicholas.*

Queer Things About the Dismal Swamp.

A Virginia paper tells some things which are not generally known about the dismal swamp. It is not a vast bog sunk low in the ground, into which the drainage of the surrounding country flows. On the contrary, it is above the level ground some fifteen or twenty feet, as was demonstrated by actual surveys. Instead of being a receptacle into which rivers and streams enter and flow, it is in reality an immense reservoir that, in its vast sponge-like bulk, gathers the waters that fall from the heavens and pours them into the five different rivers which flow onward to the sea. Any one would imagine that the dismal was a veritable charnel-house that spreads its miasmas throughout the country. On the contrary, it is the healthiest place on the American continent. The swamp is entirely of green timber. There is absolutely no decomposed wood; one sees trees lying around the forests and swamps. The two principal woods that grow in the place are the juniper and the cypress, which never rot. They fall prone on the ground like other trees, bnt instead of the wood decomposing it turns into peat, and lies indissoluble by air or water for ages perfectly sound. There is nothing in the swamp to create miasma; no rising of the tides and decomposing of rank vegetables; no marshes exposed to the burning rays of the sun. All is fresh and sweet, and the air is laden with as sweet odors as the fragrant woods in May, when the fragrance of the flowers mingles with the pungent scent of the pine and dogwood. In the ante-bellum days all planters were anxious to hire their slaves to shingle-makers in the swamp on account of its healthfulness. Mr. Reddick, a well-known contractor, says he worked a gang of fifty hands for fifteen years in the dismal, getting shingles, and in all that time there was not a single case of the ague and fever. I have seen numerous affidavits of overseers and agents who have lived in the swamp their whole lifetime, and they never knew a death caused by miasma or a solitary instance of ague and fever. The air is pure and sweet, and the water, tinged to a faint wine hue by the juniper, is as potent a medicinal drink as is to be found at the famous watering places of the Virginia mountain spas. It is often used by vessels going on a foreign cruise on account of its healthful properties, and also because it keeps fresh and clear for years. It is a strong and invigorating tonic, with pleasant taste.

A Fasting Lunatic.

There was some years ago in the Blockley almshouse a man named Thomas Wiggins, who persisted in declaring that he was Jesus Christ, and started out to imitate the Savior by fasting forty days and nights. He succeeded in doing without food for thirty-five days, when his system gave out and the process of restoration was begun; but nature had been overtaxed, and he lived but forty-eight hours. The first seven days of his fast he existed on a small bottle of porter, with a few swallows of water. The porter he finally gave up, taking only water. When he died he was very much emaciated. A post-mortem examination showed that all his vital organs were very much contracted—his heart weighed six ounces, his stomach was one-third the normal size and bloodless. In the right lung there was a terberculous cavity considerably larger than a goose egg; there were also terbercles scattered through the left lung. From the start he began losing flesh, and, despite the exertions of the attendants, declined to partake of food, saying he was Christ. Wiggins was a native of Boone county, Ky., and, aside from his peculiar hallucination, was intelligent and rational, and was a general favorite with his attendants.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

KISSING.

A Very Ancient Institution—Different Forms and Significance of Kissing—Shakespeare on the Subject—Notable Kissers.

Kissing is the oldest of all the inarticulate utterances of affection. The kiss has a history above all others. Men used it to salute the heavenly bodies. A passage in Job, written B. C. 2130, illustrates this. It passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans, and denoted humility and homage. In Homer, Priam is represented as kissing the hands and embracing the knees of Achilles while he sues for the dead body of Hector. Examples are numerous of this kind of kiss.

The custom of kissing was unknown in England till 449, when the Princess Rowena, daughter of Hengist, king of Friesland, pressed her lips to the cup and saluted Vortigern with a "little kiss." From a passage in "Evelyn's Diary," it appears that men kissed each other in the streets of London toward the end of the seventeenth century. The Spanish conquerors found it the custom prevalent in the new world. The kiss of peace was anciently given by the faithful one to the other, as a testimony of cordial love and affection. After the priest had given the salutation of peace, the deacon ordered the people to salute one another with a holy kiss. It was also given before the Eucharist until the twelfth or thirteenth century. Toward the end of the third century the kiss of peace was given in baptism. Henry II. of England refused to give Becket the kiss of peace, at that time the usual pledge of reconciliation, in 1169.

Shakespeare was very fond of kissing. You cannot read a single play of the "great master" without an abundance of talk about lips and kisses. The following is taken from one of his very deep tragedies:

"He kissed—the last of many double kisses."
"We'll e'en but kiss Octavia, and we'll follow."
"There is gold, and here
My bluest veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lipp'd, and trembling kissing."
"Give me a kiss—e'en this repays me."
"I shall return once more to kiss these lips.'
This is a soldier's kiss."
"Commend unto his lips thy favoring hand;
Kiss it, my warrior."
"Come, then, and take the last warmth of my lips."

And in Cymbeline he says:

"Or ere I could
Give him that parting kiss, which I had set
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the tyrannous breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from growing."

KISSING NOT LOCAL.

Kisses are not localized. The lips though generally associated with the idea of kissing, are not the sole recipients. The forehead, cheeks and hands all come in for a share of the honor. And each one has in the rite a peculiar value and significance of its own. Kisses on the cheek express regard, and are closely allied to kisses on the forehead, which signify blessing and esteem. They are much employed by aged people. They possess, too, the great advantage of being non-committal. Then there is the kiss of custom, the kiss of duty, the pre-conjugal kiss, the filial kiss, the playful kiss, the kiss of betrayal and the kiss of passionate devotion and intense temperament:

"A man hath given all earthly bliss,
And all his worldly worth for this—
To waste his whole heart in one kiss."

The Rev. Sidney Smith said: "We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long, and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with warmth and energy—let there be a soul in it. If she close her eyes and sigh immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle—deep but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have the memory of one we received in our mouth which lasted forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we shall think of when we die."

Gilbert Stuart, the portrait painter, is said to have met a lady in the streets of Boston who accosted him with: "Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your likeness and kissed it, because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no." "Then," said the gallant painter, "it was not like me."

When Charles II. was making his triumphal progress through England, certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royal hand, in their simplicity held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the king—a blunder no one would more willingly excuse than the lover of pretty Neil Gwyn. Georgiana, duchess of Devonshire, gave Steel, the butcher, a kiss for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. A kiss from his mother made Benjamin West an artist. "Kiss me, mother, before I sleep!" How simple a boon, yet how soothing to the little suppliant is that soft, gentle kiss. The little head sinks contentedly on the pillow, for all is peace and happiness within. The bright eyes close, and the rosy lips are reveling in the bright and sunny dreams of innocence. Yes, kiss mother, for that good-night kiss will linger in the memory when the giver lies moldering in the grave. The memory of a gentle mother's kiss has cheered many a lonely wanderer's pilgrimage, and has been the beacon-light to illuminate his desolate heart; life has many a stormy billow to cross, many a rugged path to climb, and we know not what is in store for the little one so sweetly slumbering, with no marring care to disturb its peaceful dreams. The parched and fevered lips will become dewy again, as recollection bears to the sufferer's couch a mother's love, a mother's kiss. Then kiss your liitle ones ere they sleep; there is a magic power in that kiss which will endure to the end of life.—*Troy Times.*

How a Murder Was Discovered.

From a private letter by Sir J. H. Lefroy, lately governor of the Bermuda islands, Professor Moseley extracts an account of a singular discovery of murder. In the autumn of 1878, a Bermuda woman suddenly disappeared. Her husband was suspected of having caused her death, but as no trace of the missing woman could be found, there seemed little probability that the crime would be detected. A week after the disappearance, however, some Somerville boatmen, looking out toward the sea, were struck by observing in the Long Bay channel, the surface of which was ruffled with a slight breeze, a long streak of calm, such as a cask of oil usually diffuses around it when in water. The feverish anxiety about the missing woman suggested some strange connection between this singular calm and the mode of her disappearance; and the spot being found to remain, several men visited the place in a boat two or three days after it was first noticed, and dragged the bottom of the channel. The result was the finding of the nearly fleshless skeleton to which a heavy weight was fastened. Some bits of clothing proved the identity of the body. The husband was a fisherman, and Long Bay channel being a favorite fishing ground, he calculated, truly enough, that the fish would very soon destroy all means of identification; but it never entered his head that as they did so, their ravages, combined with the process of decomposition, would set free the oily matter which was to write the traces of his crime on the surface of the water. The husband was found guilty and executed. Professor Mosely believes this case must be of unusual interest to medical men.

Thorns and Roses.

From morn till night John's hammer rang,
The tale of labor telling;
But oft he marked, with envious eye,
Squire's Hardy's cosy dwelling.
One day the squire himself came by—
"My horse has lost a shoe, John,
And that's the least of all my cares,
But cares don't come to you, John
The lightning struck my barns last night;
My child near death is laid, John;
No! life is not what folks suppose,
'Tis not of roses made, John."

And then the squire rode sadly off,
John watched him in amazement,
And, as he watched, two faces bright
Peeped from the open casement.
He heard his wife's voice, sweet and low,
His baby's merry laughter;
John gave his anvil such a blow,
It shook each smoky rafter.
"I would not change with squire," said he,
"For all his land and money;
There's thorns for him as well as me,
But not such roses bonny!

—*Frederick E. Weatherly.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A sun shade—An eclipse.

Out on the fly—Various fish.

Road to matrimony—A bridal path.

A four in hand is worth two in the bush.

Electric lights are talked of for London streets.

Fifty ladies are struggling for medical honors in Paris.

There are nine tenant-farmers in the British parliament.

India's yield of tea is estimated this year at 70,000,000 pounds.

When the day breaks what becomes of the pieces? That's the question.

The individual who points with pride is the woman with a handsome ring.

The State of California has 50,000 people less than the city of Philadelphia

Lisle thread gloves for traveling and silk lace mitts for full dress are de rigueur.

France has 36,000,000 people and $600,000,000 revenue—the largest ratio known.

Bows for the hair are worn in the morning and upon unceremonious occasions.

One-half of the household, says a critic, does not know how the other half lives.

A barber is not always a wise man if his labor is mostly head work.—*Waterloo Observer.*

It was the man caught by a prairie fire on his own section of land who ran through his property rapidly.

The Tokio (Japan) *Times* says that a shock of earthquake is probably felt in some part of the island every day.

We do not know as green apples belong to any secret fraternity, yet they seem to have the grip.—*Marathon Independent.*

When two young men meet they address each other as "Old Man;" and when two old fellows meet they say "My boy."

No man, says the Oil City *Derrick*, is capable of gracefully licking a postage stamp in the presence of a pretty postmistress.

It is a contradiction of natural philosophy, but cold, cold ice cream will warm up her heart.—*New Haven Register.*

Beware of the grocer's scales, for they're lightening, and it often strikes more than once in the same place.—*Walerloo Observer.*

John L. King, a few years ago a millionaire, who lost his possessions in oil speculations, went as a pauper to the Pittsburg poorhouse recently.

Henri Rochefort, French editor and agitator, was welcomed on his return to Paris by 6,000 persons, who sang the "Marseilles" and cheered him.

It is claimed by some medical men that smoking weakens the eye sight. Maybe it does, but just see how it strengthens the breath.—*Hawkeye.*

Chicago had but 109.260 inhabitants in 1861, and was then the eighth city in the Union. It had 298,977 in 1870, and was fifth in rank. It now has 495,000 and is fourth.

The common house-fly wears the belt for persistent perseverance. One of these creatures will go a thousand times to the same spot on a man's bald head, and yet there is nothing gained by it any way.

Fred (to Tom, who has looked through Fred's MS.): "You didn't know I was an author, eh!" Tom (to Fred): "No, I didn't; and if you take my advice, you won't let anybody else know it if you can help it."

Life is too short to waste
In critic peep or cynic bark,
Quarrel or reprimand;
'Twill soon be dark;
Ay! mind thine own aim, and
God help the mark!

Two boys in Paris settled a dispute by having a duel with knives, which they threw at each other. One was killed, and the other arrested. The father of the latter, who had lately lost his wife and daughter, has become insane.

"I didn't know a man could be so much made up of water," said a hot man on the corner yesterday, wringing the sweat from his brow. "Oh, yes," remarked a hotelkeeper who came along, "my experience is that man is a regular sponge."—*Chicago Journal.*

Lime is a good fertilizer. When land previously worked is brought into cultivation, or when worn out land is broken up, lime is generally applied. It affects chiefly the vegetable matter contained in the soil, promoting its decomposition, and thus rendering it available as a plant food.

Several men lately swam the Mississippi river above New Orleans on a wager. A reporter on the race says: None of them seemed to be putting forth much effort till it was discovered that an alligator had struck out from shore as a competitor, and then—well, every man did his best to keep the alligator from carrying off the steaks.

There are many reasons why children are adapted to picnics. If the cake gets jammed into the pickle jar, as long as the frosting doesn't melt it makes no difference, and a trifle of leaf mold with a few black ants scattered over the custard pie answer to nutmeg with them. Children's palates would make good sole taps, they are so tough.—*New Haven Register.*

Winking photographs are said to be produced in the following manner: One negative is taken with the sitter's eyes open; another without change of position, with the eyes shut. The two negatives are printed on opposite sides of the paper, "registering" exactly. Held before a flickering lamp, or other variable source of light, the combined photographs show rapid alterations of closed and open eyes, the effect being that of rapid winking.

Beats Shakespeare all Hollow.

A printed circular has been sent forth from Gallipolis, O., from which the following statements are extracted: "'Beulet and Melleen Treelawn' is the title of a new play, in five acts, by Joseph Wilson, a young man whose home is in Putnam, a pretty little village known as the Ninth Ward of Zanesville, O. In leisure hours Mr. Wilson has devoted his attention to the composition of this play. It will be ready for the stage in 1881; also in the same year it will be printed in pamphlet form and sold throughout the earth." An extract from this impending marvel is here appended:

Under. I am
Glad to hear that you will remain with us
So long; but have you ever been in Troy, N.Y.?
Beul. No I never have.
Under. Never been in Troy, N.Y.?
Beul. No, sir; never.
Under. Well, then, you never have
traveled much.
Beul. Well, I cannot say that I
Have. Still, I have been in all the principal
Cities in the United States—such as
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati,
Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and
San Francisco.
Under. And never have been in
Troy, N.Y.?
Beul. No, sir; I never have.
Under. Nor
in Kalamazoo, Mich., either.
Beul. No, sir, never.
Under. Then, before Benruno,
Here, you have never seen a city. My
Father lives in Troy, N.Y.
Beul. Indeed!

The Centre Reporter.
FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR
Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 12, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.
SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

—Hon. Sam'l J. Randall has our thanks for bound copies of the Congr. Record.

The republicans have not lately asked for any more letters from Hancock. In the Sherman letter they caught a Tartar.

Sam'l T. Cary, who was on the greenback ticket for Vice President, in 1876, and a leading and distinguished Ohio politician, is a convert to Hancock.

President Lincoln pronounced Hancock the ablest general in the army to a party of friends from Baltimore who visited him at the white house.

R. Milton Speer will undoubtedly be nominated for congress in the Huntingdon district, by the democrats. The district is radical, but Mr. Speer carried it once before.

Another Post Office clerk has been arrested for stealing letters. It is singular what risks dishonest men will take. If not in prison on election day he will vote for Garfield.

Weaver, the greenback candidate for president, it has leaked out, gets his traveling expenses paid by the republican committee. He was in Alabama stumping, but an increased democratic majority was the result.

We have been making considerable observation of the feeling of democrats in this county as to the congressional nomination, and gather that democrats generally expect and desire the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin, as justly due him, and because of his eminent fitness for the place.

The four republican congressmen from Pennsylvania, who opposed Garfield for speaker, at the opening of the present congress, were Judge Kelly, Errett, Killinger, and Bayne, because Garfield was not sound on the tariff, and leaned strongly to the free traders. Now the rads try to make out Garfield a Simon Pure tariff man to gull Pennsylvania voters.

In congress Garfield was the champion of the anti-tariff cause; the speeches were for free-trade, and for this the British free trade Cobden club elected him an honorary member; and for the same reason such protective tariff republicans as Judge Kelly, Mr. Killinger and other congressmen, voted against Garfield for speaker. Yet, now, it is impudently sought to pass him off in Pennsylvania, as a high tariff man. Who will be gulled by it?

Some of the Garfield organs are down on Forney because he is to get $5000 for writing the life of Hancock—money legitimately earned if the publishers see fit to pay it. But what do these same sheets say about that other $5000, the stamps received by Garfield as a bribe to have the De Golyer pavement appropriation passed by congress? Heh!

In the Alabama election held last week, the republicans formed a combination with the greenbackers and all other factions and fag ends against the democrats. The result is that the democracy came out with 60,000 majority, larger than ever before, and this in spite of a large sum of money distributed by the republican national committee.

We learn from the Centre *Democrat* that a short time before Hancock's nomination Gen. Beaver made a speech in which he lauded Hancock and thought the democratic convention would not have good sense enough to nominate him. But since the democratic convention did show good sense by nominating Hancock, will Beaver now show good sense by supporting him?

Col. M'Clure of the *Times* has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his argument before the Supreme Court in the case of the rules debarring Messrs. Hensel and Steinman, attorneys of Lancaster. It is a logical and eloquent argument, and we doubt whether any attorney in the land was better fitted to handle this matter than Mr. M'Clure.

Dr. Tanner has got through with his 40 days, fast, and proven that it can be done. The next thing that should be tried is, whether a woman can hold her tong (spelling reform) 40 days. The REPORTER predicts this would be more trying to the woman, than the 40 days fast to Dr. Tanner. After first day there would be vomiting, something would want to come out; seventh day there would be convulsions, and about 9th day death would relieve the sufferings of the poor tong-tied female. Let any woman try it, and the REPORTER is hers free, if she survives.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

When the republicans asked for Hancock's Sherman letter, they did not know it was loaded.

In the recent French elections the monarchical party was badly defeated. France will be a republic a little longer yet.

The republican leaders, Garfield along, had a confab in New York last week. They see the danger ahead and set their heads together as to what can be done.

In Virginia a somnambulist with an ax cut off the head of a friend with whom he was sleeping, in a store, and knew nothing of the deed until he awoke in the morning.

At the pow-wow of republican leaders in New York, last week, which Garfield also attended, Conkling kept shady and shy. Hayes was there in the same hotel, but he and Conkling did not meet.

INSANITY AS A BLESSING.

The Herald says a German physician gravely argues in a published essay that insanity is a blessing instead of a curse; that insanity generally transfers its victims from a world of trouble into an ideal sphere, where he is just what he wants to be and where everything is to his liking; therefore, reasons the doctor aforesaid, it is not injudicious, but unkind to attempt to heal persons of unsound mind, because restoration to reason means restoration to the miseries of life. There is a great deal of sense in this idea. Of the lunatics who are confined in asylums the public does not know much; but certainly the fools who are at large, and who by a hundred to one outnumber those in confinement, are in appearance the happiest people in the world, while the sensible people—why, who ever saw a profound jurist a model preacher or an infallible editor without a long face? And as for curing the lunatics who infest society, when did any one ever know the operation successfully performed? They were given up thousands of years ago as hopeless cases. An authority who is by millions of people believed the wisest man that ever lived wrote:—"Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him," and modern science, assisted by all the resources of profanity, clubs, boot toes and fists, has not yet been able to prove that Solomon was wrong. The grave is the only place where these incurables are successfully treated, and all that sensible humanity can do is to wish the fools an early and happy entry thereto.

GEN. GARFIELD'S RECORD.

General Garfield has held a seat in Congress for many years. Let us take a peep at his record and see what he has done to induce the people, especially Pennsylvanians, to vote for him.

He voted to reduce the duty on iron.

He voted to reduce the duty on coal.

He voted to increase the tariff on tea and coffee.

He voted to place Federal officers at the polls to watch honest men vote.

He voted to surround the polls with the Federal army that voters might be overawed as they were in France under Napoleon in 1854.

He voted and advocated a bill appropriating $1,241,000 to have the streets of Washington with a patent pavement, which brought the contracter $400,000 profit, and received a bribe of $5,000 for his influence.

He voted for a bill which took over $1,100,000 from the people's treasury at one swoop to pay the extra pack pay salary of Congressmen, and Garfield took his share (over $4000) of the steal. It is true he paid the extra grab back, but not untill his constituents threatened to take his congressional scalp if he did not do so. That's the kind of statesman, patriot and lover of the interests of the people is Garfield.

GOOD MUSIC.

—Daniel F. Beatty of Washington, New Jersey, writes the New York *Sun* that there are twenty-five Republicans and seven Greenbackers in his piano and organ works, who will vote for Hancok and English. That estrblishment discourses most excelleut music and the tune is a catching one.

Dora Young, a favorite daughter of the late Brigham Young, is in Chicago. She is described as a particularly handsome and attractive woman, with a beautiful complexion and golden hair. She dresses fashionably and in good taste. She has considerable property, secured from her fathers estate by a successful suit at law, and intends to enjoy it. Two years ago she was a zealous Mormon, but now she abominates the system and has forsaken her home and friends.

Dr. Tanner, on Sunday, the day after his fast, went for his grub like a woodchopper. The account says, Dr. Tanner spent a quiet day and saw few visitors. The physicians say he is improving as well as can be expected after such a long fast. During the early part of the morning he chewed half a pound of beef steak, retaining only the juice, and partook of some milk toast and red Hungarian wine. Shortly before noon he ate half a pound of beef steak and some potatoes stewed in milk. He was then weighed and turned the scales at 126 pounds. About every hour he partook of some nourishing food or drink which included water, milk, potatoes stewed in milk, bass pale ale, beef tea, bread and wine. About six o'clock his weight was again taken and it found he weighed 130 pounds. He was quite lively to-day and frisked about the room like a school boy. The physicians say his rapid recovery is something wonderful.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

As the nominations made at Cincinnati have given such entire satisfaction all over the country and have been the means of making a unit of the great Democratic party in all the states of the union—should we not now take a step in the direction of righting a great wrong, by again making the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin our nominee for congress? The democrats of the twentieth congressional district all know how shamefully he was cheated out of the seat, after it had been clearly proven that he was actually elected; had congress granted Mr. Curtin his request to refer the case back to the voters, the result would have been his election by a large majority, but the wirepullers were afraid to do this, knowing as they did that he would certainly be elected by a heavy majority. The democrats of the district owe the nomination to Mr. Curtin. We want a man of experience and ability; his past record is good; no honest man can say that he did not do his duty in all positions that he was honored with; he never betrayed the confidence of his constituents, and when the party he represented became too corrupt for honest men, he had the manliness to leave the party, although his prospects were of the brightest for still higher honors. With such a man and the record he has established for himself, and the party he is now representing and has pledged himself to support, the work he has done for the party, had he not gone to help fight battles in Ohio neglecting his own district and thereby giving his enemies all the advantage they could desire, the result would have been largely in his favor; there would have been no need of a contest; his opponents would not have had the chance of taking the unjust advantage in the way they did. It is the least the democratic party of the district can do to nominate him again, not only nominate but elect, which will certainly be the case if the honest voters have a chance to right the wrong that a few renegade congressmen did; let us give the old war Governor one more chance; beyond a doubt the result will be of great benefit to the party; we owe the nomination to Mr. Curtin in honor to the party as well as to him—we should nominate him even by acclamation. Arouse, men and democrats, and do the old chief the justice that he merits at our hands,

FERGUSON.

HELD FOUR ACES.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.

One of the Republican brethren was asked yesterday what he thought of Gen. Hancock's letter to Gen. Sherman. "Well," said he, despondingly, "we had the 'call' and made him show his hand, but instead of 'nary par,' as we supposed, he held four aces and raked the pile."

On Saturday evening 7th, Judge Stallo presided at a great Democratic meeting in Clifton, near Cincinnati, at which Judge Hoadly, the temporary President of the Cincinnati Convention, in the course of an address on the issues of the campaign, drew a most striking comparison between the fitness for power of the Republican and the Democratic candidates for the Presidency as exhibited in the relations of each of them to the recent history of Louisiana. General Hancock as military governor of Louisiana restored civil liberty and self-government to the people of that State. General Garfield as a "visiting statesman" in Louisiana consented to a shameless fraud upon the people of that State and of the whole Union. The "soldier," in the words of Judge Black, "reassured "the friends of free government and inspired them with new hopes." The "statesman" assisted—still in the words of Judge Black—"to strangle the liberties of a State" and to "swindle a whole nation at a Presidential election."

The latest news from Afghanistan is to the effect that General Phayre is advancing toward Chaman. He fears he may have to fight for the possession of the Khojak pass. Two-thirds of General Burrows' force were destroyed. According to some accounts the slaughter was even greater. Ayoob Khan is said to have Russian military advisers. Reinforcements will leave England next week, meanwhile all available forces in India are being pushed rapidly toward Candahar.

Similar reports from Onetta indicate that Ayoob Khan did not follow up his victory by pursuing the British. It is stated that Gen. Burrows succeeded in bringing a large body of his troops into Candahar.

The Oakes Ames family of Massachusetts—all influential republicans—have come out in a strong defense against Garfield's attempt to explain his Credit Mobilier record with their deceased father, and trying to throw the odium upon him. They tell Garfield he must take it all back else they will reveal more nasty things about him.

A writer in the Lewistown Free Press strongly urges the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin. That seems to be general democratic sentiment.

The Hancock-Sherman letter is published in this issue. Let every citizen, boy, girl and woman read it, and read it again, it is a document that ranks with any thing Washington ever wrote.

Tanner on Tuesday was still a big eater and getting heavier. It appears he may want to show folks how much he can eat.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. BIGLER.

Ex-governor Bigler died at Clearfield, on Monday morning. The governor's many friends in Centre county will learn this with regret. He was one of the old school of honest statesmen, whom our readers knew too well to need have any extended biography here.

ANOTHER STRAW.

Gen. Beaver in his sleep talks in favor of Hancock.

A BETER BET.

The Pittsburg Post of Saturday, thus relates how a Garfield beter got bet:

The most eagerly sought man in Pittsburg yesterday was John W. Goodman He is the fellow who wrote to the Republican newspapers that he wanted to bet $5,000 that Pennsylvania will give Garfield 20,000 majority, $5,000 that New York will give Garfield 5,000 majority and $15,000 that Garfield will be elected.

He signed his communication "John W. Goodman, Seventh Avenue Hotel," and of course that was the point to which all persons seeking Mr. Goodman went for information. But Mr. Goodman was not to be found there. Amongst those who called to see Goodman was Mr. J. J. Bensley, of St. Louis, Missouri. Failing to find his man Mr. Bensley came to the office of THE POST. He said he had been looking all over town for the man who threw out such big inducements, and asked us announce that he is ready to bet from $5,000 to $50,000 that Gen. Hancock will carry the State of New York. Mr. Bensley is also ready to bet Mr. Goodman or any other man from $5,000 to $50,000 that Gen. Hancock will be elected President.

A colored Hancock man was "bull dozed" with brickbats by men of his own race in Delaware a short time ago. The Wilmington *Every Evening* (dem.) draws the following moral from the occurence: —"We have no doubt that there is just as much intimidation of negroes by negroes in the South as there is of negroes by white men.

HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

Testimonials Taken From the Public Records.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That, in addition to the thanks heretofore voted, by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which: at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.—*Passed by the House April 10, 1866; passed by the Senate April 18, 1866; signed by the President April 23, 1866.*

"The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's attack, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions."

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

"Say to General Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered to-day."

GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

A SOLDIER SNUBS M'PHERSON.

The following letter has been sent to the republican congressional campaign committee by Ralph P. Howe, of Little Valley, New York, an ex-soldier connected with the Seventy-second New York volunteers and an office holder, in response to a letter levying an assessment upon him:

"E. M'PHERSON, SECRETARY—*Sir:* You ask me for $18 to help elect a man that was nominated by a party of politicians that issued orders and stationed pickets to prevent crippled soldiers from entering the building where the republican convention was in session, and for the only reason that they were supposed friends of General Grant. You have got your man—now elect him! My vote and influence in the present campaign, and my money also, shall be given in favor of the soldier-statesman General W. S. Hancock.

"RALPH P. HOWE.
"Seventy second New York.
"July 24, 1880."

A very severe storm of hail and rain fell on 20, in Canada, destroying the crops to a great extent in the west part of the township of Franklin. Hail fell to the depth of seven inches.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

GEN. HANCOCK'S VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL DISPUTE.

His Letter to General Sherman in December, 1876, on the Relations of the Army to the Presidential Count.

Carondelet P. O., St. Louis, December 28, 1876. MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 4th instant reached me in New York on the 5th, the day before I left for the west. . . . .

When I heard the rumor that I was to go to the Pacific coast I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true, I should, of course, have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quickly if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibilities and anxieties concerning presidential matters, which may fall to those near the throne or in authority within the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control and the action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in rumor. Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commanders in the east, especially in the critical period fast approaching. "All's well that ends well."

The whole matter of the presidency seems to me to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication, owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of presidents. The people elect the president. The congress declares in a joint session who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the capitol (I fear it was the "Old Capitol"), tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn; then rode to the executive mansion and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event and public officials may add too the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inaugurations—not before, and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one president should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that and it was studiously left out of the charter.

But you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The capitol is in my jurisdiction also, but I am a subordinate and not on the spot, and if I were so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the general-in-chief. On the principle that a regularly elected president's term of office expires with the 3rd of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt) and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the possibility that the lawfully elected president may not appear until the 6th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over. You will have power and prestige to support you. The secretary of war, too, probably holds over, but if no president appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a president, for his proper acts are those of a known superior—a lawful president.

You act on your own responsibility and by virtue of a commission only restricted by the law. The secretary of war is the mouthpiece of a president. You are not. If neither candidate has a constitutional majority of the electoral college, or the senate and the house on the occasion of the count do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand.

That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden president and Mr. Wheeler vice president. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people the house shall immediately elect the president and the senate the vice president. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a president. I presume, of couse, that it is the joint affirmative action of the senate and house, or why are they present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a president, and the house must then proceed to act, not the senate. The senate elects vice presidents, not presidents. Doubtless, in case of a failure by the house to elect a president by the 4th of March, the president of the senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of a lawful president, or for the time laid down in the constitution. Such courses would be peaceful and I have a firm belief, lawful.

I have no doubt Governor Hayes would make an excellent president. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command, but as the matter stands I can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people unless the senate and house come to be in accord as to that fact, and the house would, of course, not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day; business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the president in the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the supreme court of the state—the highest tribunal which acted on the question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than in the action in the Louisiana case. If the federal court had interfered and overruled the decision of the state court there might have been a doubt certainly, but the federal court only interfered to complicate, not to decide or overrule.

Anyhow, it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions, and even if it might be so, in any event, if the civil authority is supreme, as the constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had General Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given it, I should, of course, have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority; General Ruger did not ask for my advice and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that, being in direct communication with my military superiors at the seat of government—who were nearer to hm in time and distance than I was—he deemed it unnecessary. As General Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action and had really the greater danger to confront in the final action in the matter I did not venture to embarras him by suggestions. He was a department commander and lawful head of the military administration within the limits of the department; but, besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the news of the views of the administration as to the civil affairs in his command I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects presented for his consideration, or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently according to his judgment and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not as fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too to be free to act, as he had the eventual greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and myself

As I have been writing thus freely to you I may still futher unbosom myself by by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Missisipi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance or invasion of a state more powerful than the state authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the legislature, or, if it could not be convened in season, by the governor, and when the president of the United States intervenes in that manner it is a State of war—not peace. The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people (in mine, certainly) and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us.

It is time to stop and unload. Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the laws from theirs and when legislature has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crisses and held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system, if the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result. The army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the effections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly so far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is the law and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of people and of the law.

I am truly yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To GENERAL W. T SHERMAN, Commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

A GIGANTIC AIR-SHIP WITH TWO UNWILLING PASSENGERS.

Youngstown, O, July 31.—To-day an imprisoned balloon that had been used here for short excursions by a man named Henry, broke loose from the guy-ropes at half-past five o'clock and started skyward. In the small basket attached to the gigantic air-ship were two persons, a man and a woman, who came in town to-day from the neighboring country. There was a large crowd of people standing around the guy-ropes at the time it broke, and a cry of terror rose from them all.

The balloon darted upward with marvelous rapidity. At first the occupants of the frail car did not realize that the balloon had broken away from its moorings, but when they glanced down and saw the earth rapidly receding, they gestured piteously to the crowd below, as if imploring assistance. When the balloon had reached a high altitude it drifted in a northeasterly direction. It was followed by many people with telescopes, and finally disappeared in that direction.

Word has been sent to all towns lying to the northeast of this place, and a lookout will be kept for the balloon to-night in case it should drift near the earth. There was a great deal of gas in it, and it is feared that it will drift up to the lake. The couple who are taking this involuntary ride are from the country, and consequently know nothing about the management of the balloon.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfotunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distin ctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. Bat untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19. 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considerd as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust o, the people, deceived their constituents and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgracefull.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.*

TANNER'S LAST DAY ONE OF INTENSE SUFFERING.

Chemical Analysis Showing the Fast Has Been Honestly Conducted.

New York, August 6.—Dr. Tanner entered upon the last day of his fast at noon. His pain is intense, and ever since last night every move he makes either induces emesis or causes eructations of gas. A chemical analysis of the fluid from his stomach, it is claimed, shows that the fast has been honestly conducted. Every hour he walks around the enclosure without assistance that the spectators may see him

At 1 o'clock this morning he was quite sick, Fifteen minutes later he was lying in his cot with his knees drawn up to his stomach. He asked the watchers to notice his breathing without giving any reasons therefor. His respiration was found to be 14 to the minute and natural. He fell asleep again, but soon after made an effort to vomit, but brought up only a small quantity of matter. After a sleep of an hour the Doctor again threw himself up in a heap, and soon had another attack of nausea, vomiting mucous and water. The suggestion that a mustard plaster be put on his stomach was scouted by the Doctor, who said nothing would relieve the discomfort but beef, wine and ice. He remained quiet and comfortable until near seven o'clock, when he ejected from his stomach two ounces of water tinged with bile. He was given at 8:15 two and a half ounces of water, which was soon followed by another attack of nausea. A mustard foot bath made him quite comfortable again, however. At ten the Doctor drank four ounces of water and then descending to the lower hall walked one lap. He repeated the pedestrian performance at eleven and twelve o'clock, and in the interval drank three ounces of water.

At noon he declared his condition good. Two proposals of marriage and an offer from the Chicago Lyceum manager for the Doctor to lecture through the Western States, were among the morning mail. A very large crowd is in the hall.

"You are feeling better now, Doctor?" asked a reporter.

"Yes," was the cheerful reply. "I am all right. I suffer from neither cramps or chills. My great trouble is this all gone feeling in my stomach. It feels as if the family had all moved out. Otherwise I suffer no pain, no headache or anything of that kind."

"Is your present fast more severe than the former one?"

"Oh, yes; much more. You see I have had a great many things against me here. I have been subjected to a great deal of unnecessary annoyance with people coming tramping in and out, and disturbing me at all hours. The air, sir, too, is vitiated. Besides by abstinence from water or other fluids for the first nine days of my fast almost broke me up."

"You have no doubt about holding out?"

"Oh, I'm going to pull through, there is no doubt about that. If there was only one inch of me left I wouldn't give in. It doesn't make any difference if I vomited every hour, I'll keep at it until my task is done. You'll bet on me Doctor, won't you?" This interrogatory was addressed Dr. Hoeber, who replied in the affirmative.

"Why," continued Dr. Tanner, with animation, "I could walk five miles only for this trouble at my stomach. I have strength enough left."

"You must be very careful how you diet yourself after your fast Doctor."

"Yes; I shall take small quantities of warm milk at first. It took me forty-eight hours before I could retain anything on my stomach after my former fast. At present I have no craving for food at all."

BLOWING UP OF A CHILEAN TRANSPORT BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Panama, July 24, 1880—The Chilean transport Loa, purchased at the commencement of the present war, is the steamer which was blown up by a torpedo in Callao Bay on the 3rd inst. The affair caused great excitement in Lima and much glorification among the Peruvians. The plan adopted was the following, as translated by a correspondent of the Star and Herald:—

A Peruvian officer took an ordinary fruit boat, put a torpedo in the bottom, and over this he placed a false bottom, resting on springs kept down by the weight of the cargo. He then loaded it with a very choice assortment of camotes, yucas, chirimoyos, grandillas, fowls, turkeys, green vegetables, &c., and towing it toward the blockading squadron before daylight set it adrift. All day long that launch floated about, but the Chileans could not see it, until about five o'clock in the evening, fearing it would fall into neutral hands a boat was sent out to bring it back. The Loa was doing duty, and seeing the boat from shore making toward the neutral vessels caught sight of the launch and at once turned toward it, Seeing this the boat from shorr beat a hasty retreat. The Loa lowered two boats to fetch in the prise and it was brought alongside and the discharge at once commenced.

The Loa Blown Up.

As the weight of the launch was diminished the machinery in connection with the torpedoes was set free, and in a moment 300 pounds of dynamite were exploded and the Loa was almost lifted out of the water. The effect as described by those who were watching the operation with breathless interest from the shore, was awful in the extreme. Every house in Callao was shaken to its foundations, and every ship in the bay shivered as though a fearful earthquake had spent its fury beneath them. The fated ship appeared as enveloped in one mass of flame which resolved itself into dense clouds of black smoke. When this cleared away she seemed not to have suffered, but suddenly she was seen to sink at the stern, while her bows went high in the air, and the Loa disappeared forever.

THE NOTORIOUS KANSAS BENDERS IDENTIFIED.

Fremont, Neb., August 1.—It is generally believed here that the two prisoners arrested a few ago days and held by Sheriff Gregg are the notorious John or Old Man Bender and his wife, of Kansas, who several years ago made robbery and murder of their guests a regular business, Suspicion was first aroused by their inquiries as to whether the whereabouts of the Bender family had yet been discovered. They were traveling on foot through the country and were overtaken thirty miles west of here. Gregg accosted them with "Hello Kate." The woman at once replied, "My name aint Kate Bender." In jail here they were interviewed by a Mr. Hooflan, who once lived near them in Kansas. He fully identified them. The woman denies that she is Mrs. Bender but says her male companion is Old Man Bender. Hooflan showed the male prisoner a plan of Bender's Kansas house, adjoining the graveyard which the old man acknowledged was a correct drawing. The woman was then interviewed alone. She recognized Hooflan, but said she never expected to see him again. She expects that telling the truth now will save her, but acknowledges the possibility of hanging. The woman insists that Benders wife was left in the Choctaw Nation in 1876, three years ago after the flight of the family from Kansas, and died in the Territory in that year. The couple will be taken to Kansas for further identification. The Bender family fled from Kansas in 1873. Shortly after that time ten or twelve bodies were found in the garden of their place, among others that of State Senator York, of Kansas.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN MARYLAND.

Baltimore, July 25, 1880.—A special from Rockville, Md., to the Gazette gives brief particulars of one of the most horrible outrages ever perpetrated in this State. It appears that about ten o'clock last night a negro named John Biggs, alias Dorsey, a native of Washington, D. C., entered the residence of Mrs. James Tschiffely, a highly esteemed married lady, whose husband, a prominent citizen of Montgomery, was absent in another county on business. The lady was seated quietly at a table engaged in reading when the negro suddenly sprang into the room, and seizing her by the throat, choked her into a condition of semi-consciousness and threatened, if she made an appeal for aid, to murder her and burn the house. He then dragged the terrified woman up the staircase and kept her a prisoner in her room during the entire night, repeatedly subjecting her to his brutal passions. He left the room early this morning, and, thinking he had fled, his victim managed to recover sufficiently to leave the house and started to the residence of a neighbor. The negro, however, was lying in wait, and upon meeting her on the lawn, seized her by the hair of her head and dragged her back to the house, where, after subjecting her to further gross assaults, he struck her over the head with a chair. The blow fell with crushing force, cutting the head and face of the lady, forcing her eyes almost from their sockets. She is besides terribly disfigured, her neck and face being horribly cut, swollen and discolored. The negro then escaped. Mrs. Tschiffely was conscious this evening, and under the care of a physician is slowly improving. She is thirty-five years of age and a lady of recognized social position, attractive personally and entertaining in manner. She has given an accurate description of her assailant. The news of the outrage, the most horrible in all its details that has ever occurred in Montgomery county, has created the wildest excitement in the neighborhood, and bands of men were quietly organized to search for the brutal assailant. There is little doubt that when captured he will be hanged or shot, such is the popular indignation aroused by the atrocious crime.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

The Philadelphia *Times* puts it in this shape:

It is not necessary to report here the now familiar story of this five thousand dollar fee. When Chittenden, the lobbyist, wrote to his employer: "The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night, and to day's labors

He carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—and is our strongest man in Congress and with our friends" he and they understood, if Garfield did not, what service they expected of him Whether he actually did render them any service whatever beyond the essential one of favoring the appropriation on which their contract depended is no less true, as Mr. Doolittle said in his brief:

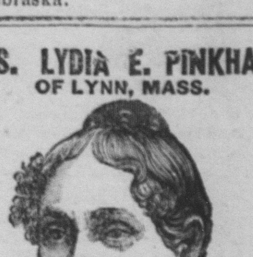
No counselor-at-law, while holding high office, has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under the pretence of making a legal argument, exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action.

This could not have been more true had the whole bench of the Supreme Court said it: it is none the less true whether it applies or ever was applied to the Prsidential candidate or not. That it has its forcible application among persons holding office in Philadelphia no reader or the newspapers needs to be told. A short time ago a railway corporation seeking a grant of important privileges from City Councils, sent to an influential member of the committee having the matter in charge and proposed to retain him as counsel for the $5,000 fee that appears to be customary in such cases. As the company already had exceptionally able counsel the object of this proposition was manifest; but it was not till he had thought over it for a day that the member decided, with courteously expressed regret, that it would be best for him to decline. Now, it is plain that if the truth set forth by counsel in the case of Chittenden vs. McClellen, as quoted above had been fully accepted among the office-holding lawyers of the city, it would not have this Council man twenty-four hours, or twenty-four seconds, to recognize his duty.

THE TEXAS CATTLE DRIVE.

An Omaha special says: The Hon. W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill), patner of Major North in a cattle ranch on the Dismal, and several other heavy dealers, have gone to Ogalla. A detailed account of the Texas cattle drive published in the *Republican*, gives the anmber as 301,000. Of the above number about 50,000 head will be driven to the Union pacific. The cattle are in good condition, fully up to the standard of previous years, and are mostly 1, 2 and 3 years old, but very few being beef cattle. The drive to Nebraska would have been larger had it not been for the drought making a scarcity of grass along the road thither. About 25,000 horses are being driven up from Texas this season, of which uumber about 5,000 will come to Nebraska.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

J D Murry, drugist, Centre Hall, jul22y

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

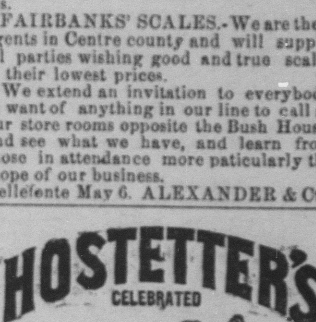
LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS
DEFENSIVE MEDICATION

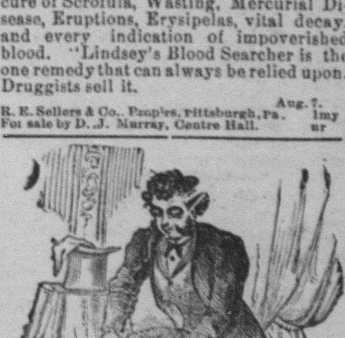
Is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Sellers' Cough Syrup! Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in use*, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years*, Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 7. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall.



City
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
Opposite the Brockerhoff House.

One Price Store!

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Cheapest Shoe Store in the county.

Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of, HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

GOLD Great chance to make money We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 15jul y

BOROUGH—NOTICE OF APPLICATION. Notice is hereby given that a majority of the citizens of Centre Hall will make application at the August term of Court of quarter sessions of Centre county, to incorporate the same as a borough with all the rights and privileges as provided for by the laws of this state. tc.

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24 jul 1y

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

DR S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. mr8,73

HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER PACKAGE, 25 cts. Makes five gallons of a delicious and sparkling beverage,—wholesome and temperate. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. Address, CHAS. E. HIRES, Manufacturer, 215 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 26feb6m.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE
CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the *best* Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the *cheapest*.

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Or
ALEXANDER & CO., Bellefonte, Pa.

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Alleghony St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—In the basement of the bank building. All work done n fashionable style. 1july

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs, Aug.12, 80.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Secy. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Secy.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Five dollars fine for killing a squerrel before 1st September.

—Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch, sells the cheapest clothing in the state. You get no shoddy there, but goods that is manufactured by their own house for their own trade.

—Prime sweetpotatoes at Sechlers, fresh and cheap. Try 'em.

—Mr. Joseph L. Neff of Boggs, lost 300 cords of wood by fire, recently.

—The sawmill recently destroyed by an explosion at Fowler's, will be re-constructed at once.

—Go to headquarters always no matter what you are at—hence go to Sechlers for your groceries it is headquarters for all in that line of goods.

—A Erie man was fined $15 for letting his horse go many hours without watering. Right.

—Did you hear the latest news about Hancock and Garfield each one has got a suit of clothes from the Standard clothing hall, where all is selling at cost.

—Misfortunes never come singly. In addition to his libel suit, the editor of the *Owl* was recently set upon by a couple of young men and pounded severely.

If the *Owl* gave the names of its contributors there might be some more fellows pounded.

—Thousands of ladies to-day cherish greatful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 12 aug 2t.

—A cow belonging to Mr. Armagast, a farmer of Fillmore, became unruly on Wednesday and gored one horse to death and dangerously wounded another.

—The Gregg township democrats are wide awake and doing lively work for Hancock. A Hancock and English club was organized in Grenoble's hall, on Thursday evening. A large and enthusiastic crowd was present. The club was organized as follows:

Pres't, Wm. A. Kerlin.
V. Prest's, Jno. Coldren, Jacob Neese, John B. Heckman, Daniel Bartges.
Sec'y E. C. Krumrine, E. F. Smith.
Treasurer, I. J. Grenoble.
Finance Committee, Jacob M'Cool, Jno. Auman, Jas. Duck.

Addresses were made by Chairman Spangler and Maj. Forster.

—Snyder and Union counties are visited with a new cattle disease, which is very fatal to cows.

—Rev. D. Mitterling will preach in the Loop church, for Rev. Fischer, next Sabbath morning, 18th.

For the Reporter.

The Centre county Pomona Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will meet at Centre Hall on Tuesday the 17th August at 10 A. M. LEONARD RHONE.

—The Installation of Rev. W. R. Wieand, the new pastor of Brush Valley Lutheran church, will take place on the 15th inst.

—Dr. Tanner ended his 40 days fast on Saturday, last. The first thing he did was to order food that he could rely upon with safety to build him up, and to everybody's astonishment he ordered a large bill of groceries from Sechler's, who he learned kept the best and most wholesome groceries to be had.

—The Lock Haven Republican says that the tobacco crop in Clinton county never looked better than it does this season.

—Still more ore. Mr. John Emerick, about 3 miles east of here, has sent us a specimen of iron ore, found upon his lands, which has the weight and appearance of being rich. Another hint to the railroad company to complete its work, which is the only thing needed to develope the ores that lie didden in our valley.

—Fasting matches are the next foolish things we learn of. There is no reasonable hope that fools will cease to be born so long as the world exists.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition free. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Pres. State College, Pa. 12aug 8t.

——The Rev. James Wilson, D. D. will preach at Centre Hill, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

—A Lena, Ill., paper has the following puff for one of our well-known young men: P. O. Stiver, well and favorably known as one of Stephenson County's successful teachers, has been engaged as principal of the Davis public schools. Mr. Stiver has been teaching in the county several years, during which time he has proven himself a man in every way worthy of confidence. He has been in regular attendance upon all the means of improvement that have been placed before him. His presence at all the Drills and Institutes has never been missed. His straight forward course has secured him many friends who will be glad to hear of this step forward in his chosen profession.

—That beef-steak that Dr. Tanner ate so greedily on Sunday, it is believed all over New York, was ordered from Sechler's meat shop, connected with their grocery, because it is known they kill the best beaves in the land.

—Ex-governor Bigler is very ill and it is thought will not recover.

P. S.—The governor is dead.

—The meeting of the Potter (north) Hancock club, on Saturday evening, was well attended. The meeting was held in Witmer's woods. The speakers were Messrs. Morrison and Heinle from Bellefonte, a gentleman from Maine, a republican who never before voted a democratic ticket, but is a convert to Hancock. We did not learn his name, but he made a rattling little speech. Chairman Spangler then haying made his appearance upon the ground, was called for and made one of his usual telling speeches. The addresses were all good and listened to with attention.

During the speaking some republican son-of-a-Garfield hiding in a dark nook of the woods threw eggs into the crowd which shows the way these fellows meet democratic argument.

The REPORTER accords them all the honor that belongs to such conduct, particularly when speakers said nothing to provoke it but were polite and respectful in their language.

CENTRE CO. HARVEST HOME.

The people of Spring Mills have made arrangements for holding a grand harvest home pic-nic at that place, on Thursday, 26 August. There will be a special excursion train from Union. Several bands have been invited. It will be a basket pic-nic. All are invited.

—Murphy is lecturing at Bellefonte this week. He does not carry a bottle.

The Reporter was honored with a visit from Mr. Runk, of Spring Mills.

Go to Sechlers always for groceries.

HAINES TOWNSHIP SHORTS.

Farmers Store brass band has again secured J. A. Linn as teacher, and have made fair improvements for the time. He being a competent and able instructor.

Candidates are on the ride in the electioneering contest. Farmers are disgusted with their mode—hence let them learn your merits in a more honorable way than by electioneering. Hancock and English is what Haines twp., voters advocate, an increase vote will be cast here for them, while the republicans will not be able to poll a full vote.

Business at Farmer's Store is good, and the reason you will always find such good bargains, and obliging clerks always on hand. x

A pair of prospectors near Leadville encountered a pack of hungry and therefore fierce mountain lions. One of the men fled to a high rock, carrying away the only gun, and leaving his defenceless companion to be killed. But his own death was still more horrible. He lost the trail in his fright, and for eight days wandered without food. He was at last found by miners but was too far gone to recover.

A man in Bellefontaine, Ohio, thought that certain allusions in a sermon by the Rev. A. H. Windsor were personal, and after the services he knocked the preacher down with a club.

The French instead of being grateful to Dr. Tanner proving that a person can do without eating, are indignant. One of the Paris journals says, "This prodigious fast," it says, "will not fill the stomachs of the starving. There is no need to be a great doctor to make such experiments. All the wretched make them each winter. Dr. Tanner has done the poor a great deal of harm. The familiar appeal, 'My God, sir, pity me; I've eaten nothing for two days,' will never more have any effect on us."

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

We have examined the Life of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock by Col. Jno. W. Forney, and the Life of Gen. Jas. A. Garfield by Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin, published by Messrs. Hubbard Bros., 732 Chestnut St., Phila., and can conscientiously recommend them both to the favorable notice of the reading public in general and to unflinching supporters of the candidates in particular, knowing as we do that the publications are authorized by the candidates themselves. They are carefully written, well bound, handsomely illustrated and sold to subscribers at the nominal cost of $2,00. The agent for Centre Co., J. R. Van Ormer, of Bellefonte will call and give you all an opportunity to secure a bargain unprecedented in the history of the book trade. Reserve your orders for him. In addition to the book each purchaser is furnished without extra charge, with a campaign songster containing 40 stirring campaign songs suitable for club meetings &c. Remember in purchasing these works you secure the most authentic history of the respective candidates to be had! HANCOCK AND GARFIELD.

THE MOSHANNON ROUTE RAILROAD.—The engineers employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, have finished the locating of this new outlet of the Clearfield coal basin, from Keating on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, to the mouth of the Moshannon creek, where it empties into the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. From this point the surveying party are engaged in running the line up the Moshannon creek to Philipsburg, where it will connect with the Clearfield branch of the Tyrone railroad, thus connecting with all the coal operations in this extensive basin known as the Clearfield coal field. We look forward with much interest to the speedy completion of this new outlet, from this section, as it will add very largely to the encouragement of new business enterprises here and along the route to the river, as large bodies of timber as well as coal territory have been awaiting an outlet, to get these products into market. The advantages to the Pennsylvania railroad by this new coal outlet, will be immense, as the grades compared with the present route over the summit of the Alleghenies, will be at least one half lighter, and thus make a large item of saving in the motive power used in the transporting of this large and yet rapidly increasing traffic. With this new railroad completed, the business interests and future prospects of Philipsburg are an established fact and we confidently look forward to a speedy realization of the hope that Philipsburg will become the principal centre of business in the Clearfield coal basin. So says the Philipsburg Journal.

AUGUST COURT.

Grand Jurors.

Harris—Henry Potter, G. B. Jack, D Keller.
Philipsburg—C T Fryberger, G G Pottsgrove, J N Cassanova.
Marion—S Henderson.
Bellefonte—R M'Knight, J Klinger, G W Jackson, W L Steele.
Miles—S M Spangler.
Liberty—J A Stover.
College—R Kendal,
Haines—T Edmonds, B F Burd.
Snowshoe—W Stewart, Jr.
Walker—Wm Zerby.
Benner—H Sampsel.
Ferguson—R Craig.
Potter—Dr. Jacobs,
Milesburg—G Gray.
Curtin—Jno M'Closky.
Boggs—A Fetzer,

Traverse Jurors—1st Week.

Unionville—A T Leathers.
Bellefonte—Wm. Harper, J Irwin, jr., J A Eakin, J P. Harris.
Spring—H F Bartly, Geo. Garbrick, G. W. Lonebarger, Thos Shearer.
Miles—Wm Bair, Dan'l Musser, H Small, Mich Bierly, Em. Harter,
Harris—G W Campbell, Cyrus Durst, H Myers, Jr.
Marion—Jas Martin.
Walker—D A Dietrick.
Snowshoe—R Gilliland, W F Holt, J A Thompson.
Haines—Mich Fiedler, J C Motz.
Halfmoon—A Stine, Is Beck.
Howard boro—G Wistar.
Howard—J W Gardner.
Ferguson—Dav. Dreibilbis, J L Musser, C B Hess, D W Miller, C Danly.
Penn—D Ertle, Benj Kerstetter.
Patton—O C Beck.
Union—B Shiply, A Calhoun
Benner—A Y Wagner, Wm Close, Jas Carson.
Milesburg—C D Jones.
Philipsburg—Josh Beck.
Boggs—D P Shope.
College—Wm M'Girk.

Traverse—2nd Week.

Rush—B Coyle.
Ferguson—F Bottorf, Jac Keller, D Dennis, S J Gates, G Kichline,
Haines—Jonath Krape, T G Ehrhart.
Milesburg—A T Boggs.
Huston—J P Turner, G W Woodring.
Penn—J H Frank.
Bellefonte—J Brachbill, L L Brown, F P Green.
Boggs—G Noll, J Walters.
Bush—W J Jackson.
Gregg—Jac F Homan, H A Krumrine, I J Grenoble,
Unionville—H Iddings.
Walker—W H Yearick, John Zimmerman.
Penn—Dav Hosterman.
Spring—Ed Woods.
Liberty—W N Bitner.
Union—J Frederick.
Howard—M Pletcher, I C Leathers.
Philipsburg—A S Graham.
Potter—Jas M'Cormick, Joe. Wagner, Jr.
Halfmoon—W S Gray.
Benner—D Houser.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Benjamin F. Hunter, of Benner, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. Wilt, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

ESTRAY—Came to the premises of the undersigned, about 10 days ago, 3 horn cattle, (1 heifer and 2 steers) rising 2 years old. Largest a spotted steer, one a brown steer, white face, and white on end of tail, the heifer is light red, small spot on face and spots on side. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove same.

J. C. DALE, Centre Hall.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CONSPIRACY.

The preliminary contest in the St. Louis courts in the conspiracy suits of the Vulcan Steel Works against their workmen has been decided in favor of the company. The case is a somewhat peculiar one. James Tighe, Dennis Griffin, Michael Dimon, Martin Hanifin, Bart Fenton, Patrick Reiley, and Martin Hooley were employes in the converting department of the Vulcan Works. On the evening of the 5th of last April, when two heats of iron were partially melted, the cupola ladle filled with molten metal and the pits covered with cooling ingots, these men are charged with conspiring together and suddenly going out upon a strike for higher wages. This placed the Vulcan superintendents in a predicament, and they allege that; were it not for the timely arrival of a sufficient force of men at the works just at the proper time, the metal would have become hardened in the receptacles, causing the works to lie idle and putting them to a great deal of expense in placing them in working condition again. With the assistance of the new workmen they succeeded in escaping actual loss. The arrest of the parties named followed for conspiracy. Their attorney moved to quash the proceedings on the ground that they had committed no offense under the common law. The acting State attorney claimed that it was both a statutory and common law offense. The case was finally argued before Judge Cady, who delivered, at the session of the Court of Criminal Correction, the appended decision: "The statement contained in the information filed in this case, if true, constitutes, in my opinion, a clear case of conspiracy. It is doubtless true that there is no crime in the solitary fact that the several defendants agreed or conspired together that unless higher wages were paid they would cease work, but it is equally clear that for these defendants to confederate, conspire, and agree together to stop work under the circumstances and for the purposes alleged in the information, is an offense. It is true that the mere failure or a refusal to perform a civil contract is not of itself a crime. But the circumstances alleged in connection with the refusal of these defendants and others certainly constitute an offense. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the motion should be overruled and the defendants put upon their trial."—*Coal Trade Journal.*

COINCIDENCES.

[N. Y. Sun.]

About the time that General Hancock fought the battle of Gettysburg, General Garfield turned his back to the front and went into politics.

About the time that General Hancock issued Order No 40 at New Orleans, Mr Garfield was negotiating at Washington with Oakes Ames for the shares in Credit Mobilier, on which he afterwards recieved a cash dividend of $329.

Some of our Republican contemporaries are fond of drawing comparisons between the careers of the two candidates, "as soldiers and as statesmen." These coincidences cannot fail to afford them interesting material for study.

The late rains have done great damage to the crops in North Carolina. Cape Fear river rose 32 feet.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, candidate with Cass for Vice President in 1848, died in Kentucky on 6, aged 89.

Many contemplated building enterprises in Chicago have been suspended in consequence of lack of brick-layers and laborers: Wages are $3 for bricklayers and $1,75 for laborers, and at least 250 could be employed if they were here. The Master Masons and Builders' Association therefore invites bricklayers and laborers from other cities.

While Faank Stevenson, aged ten, and his brother William, children of William Stevenson of Columbia, Pa., were playing "burglars" with their father's revolver, the weapon was discharged and Frank instantly killed.

"No man who builds up to his line has the right to open a window upon his neighbor's land. The main reason for refusing such a privilege is that after twenty year's enjoyment it becomes a vested right, so that the owner of the land upon which the windows open cannot build it up, and thus by his own walls close up the windows. An owner of a lot recently allowed his neighbors on each side to open side windows to their houses upon it, supposing that they could only enjoy it until he wished to build. After twenty-one years he found that he could not build so as to close the windows, nor could he sell the lot for anything like the value it should have represented."

ABOUT TAX RECEIPTS.—There is an opinion with some that to entitle one to vote, a State or county tax must not only have been paid within two years, but that the tax must have been assessed within that time, too. This is a mistake. *it makes no difference how far back the tax was assessed*, so that it has been paid within the required time. A man presenting a receipt for a tax paid within the two years and the proper time before the election, is entitled to vote, no matter if it was for a tax assessed three or more years before. This is the construction of the law everywhere in the State. Several years ago we published an opinion of Judge Mayer to the same effect, says the Clinton Democrat.

DR. UNGER'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The claims of Dr. Unger for a remedy for curing intemperance would seem to be justified, if we may rely upon as good authority as the Chicago *Tribune* for the evidence. Mr. Joseph Medill, the editor, is said to be a strong indorser of the new remedy, aud from the editorial commendations of it in the *Tribune* we conclude the remedy has produced some benefit to the community already. It is claimed that the doctor has cured 28,000 persons of the worst form of intemperance with it, and that this is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

Remedy.—Take one pound of best, quill red Peruvian bark, powder it, and soak it in one pint of diluted alcohol. Afterward strain and evaporate it down to half a pint. Directions for its use: Dose —a teaspoonfull every three hours the first and second day, and occasionally moisten the tongue between the doses. It acts like quinine, and the patient can tell by a headache if he is getting to much. The third day take as previous, but reduce the dose to fifteen drops, and then dowu to ten, and then down to five drops. To make a cure, it takes from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases thirty days. Seven days are about the average in which a cure can be effected.

Purchaser with Notice.—If one purchase land of the owner, knowing that the latter has already mortgaged it to another, although by a wrong description, such purchaser will take the land subject to the mortgage. Even if the purchaser have no actual notice of the mortgage having been made by such wrong description, yet if the circumstances attending the transaction are of a character to put a reasonable diligence, lead to a discovery of the existence of the mortgage, the purchaser will be bound in the same manner as if he had actual notice.—Slattery vs. Rafferty, Supreme Court, Ill.

—Sechlers always keep getting new and fresh groceries—always have best in the county and cheap too.

THE LAW OF FINDING.—The law of finding is this: The finder has clear title against all the world but the owner. The proprietor of a railroad car or shop has no right to demand the property which may be found on his premises. Such proprietor may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind their employees, but they cannot bind the public. The law of finding was declared by the King's Bench one hundred years ago in a case in which the facts were these: A person found a wallet containing a sum of money on a shop floor. He handed the wallet and contents to the shopkeeper. The latter refused to deliver them upon the ground that they were found on his premises. The finder then sued the shopkeeper, and it was held as above stated, that against all the world but the owner the title of the finder is perfect. And the finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found but subsequently lost. The police have no special rights in regard to articles lost unless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the finder. They have no power in the absence of a special statute to keep the article against the finder any more than the finder has to retain the article against the owner.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that, in filling out a note for banking purposes, the note is invalidated if a printed figure is erased and another figure written upon it—thus, if the note is printed, as has been the custom during the past decade, 187.. and the seven is erased by placing the 8 over it, the note is worthless; neither will it do to erase all the printed figures and place 1880 directly above them. But if the figures are all erased and 1880 written out just before them, the note is valid.

MARRIED.

On the 9th of May last, Mr. Wm. Hoy and Miss Lovina Hoover, both of Penn twp.

On 2nd ult., by Henry Reinhart, Esq., Mr. Ira Gramly, of Miles township, and Miss Susan C. Stover, Haines twp.

On the 18th ult., by the same, Mr. James C. Burris, of Haines township, to Miss Sarah C. Stover, of Buffalo Run.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. C. W. E. Seigle, Mr. Henry G. Shafer, of Aaronsburg to Miss Emma L. Ettinger, of Woodward.

DIED.

At Stormstown, July 8th, 1880, Mary Belle, daughter of James N. and Susan Hunter, aged 23 years.

Near Centre Hall, August 6th, Annie Agnes, daughter of John and Ellen Frazier, aged 2 years and 20 days.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 95, No 2, 85, No 3, 60.

Rye	60c
Corn, ears, per bu.	40 c.
Corn old.	40c.
Oats	30c.
Buckwheat	50c.
Cloverseed	$5.00 to
Plastar, ground per ton	$10.00
Flour, per bbl	$6.60
Butter	12c.
Tallow	6c.
Lard	6c.
Ham	10c.
Shoulders	7c.
Bacon or side	7c.
Eggs per doz.	12c.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Smith, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

DAVID D. SMITH,
Penn Hall, Pa.
Adm'r.
12aug 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's court of Centre Co., in the matter of the estate of Christina Neese, dec'd. The undersigned appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Adm'r of said decedent to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Alexander & Bower, Bellefonte, on Saturday August 14th at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELLIS L. ORVIS,
Auditor.
29jul

PUBLIC SALE.—Valuable Farm, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Gregg twp., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 21. the following valuable real estate of M. Decker, sr., dec'd, consisting of a farm of 150 ACRES of land, bounded by lands of Hettinger's heirs, Grove and Mingle, D. Henny and others. Thereon erected a good, two-story frame dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and all other necessary outbuildings, also a good orchard. There is good mountain water piped to the door, and an excellent spring of never failing water back of the barn. About 80 ACRES are clear and under good cultivation, the balance is timberland, with good white-oak, white-pine, hemlock and black-oak, and a good sawmill thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known

M. J. DECKER,
GREEN DECKER,
SUSAN DECKER, } Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Henry Witmer, of Centre Hall, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

ISAAC C. SMITH,
Sugar Valley.
WM. B. MINGLE,
Centre Hall.
Executors.
15july 6t.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned one of the Executors of the Estate of Geo. Schmeltzer, dec'd, will offer at private sale, that Valuable Town Property situated in the town of Madisonburg, Centre county Pa., consisting of six ½ acre lots, a SPLENDID DWELLING House, good stable, all necessary outbuildings, choice fruit on the premises, and all the conveniences of a pleasant home, also a tract of woodland about 1 mile northeast of said town, containing about one hundred acres, well timbered with oak, pine and chestnut. Known as the property of George Schmeltzer, dec'd.

ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
Executor.
20may 3m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs: Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed, there wil be exposed at Public Sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, A. D., 1880, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of the Defendants, to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Henry Meyer, jr., vs. H. E. Weirick, No. 236 April Term 1879 Debt $85 50. A Fi. Fa., No. 23, Aug. Term, 1880. Spangler, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Miles twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the west and south by lands of Joseph Kreamer, on the east by lot of Amos Fehl and on the north by public road, containing ¼ acre more or less; thereon erected a 1½ story frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. E. Weirick.

No. 2.

Suit of Nancy J. Ammerman vs. Alfred Nichols, No. 175, Nov. Term 1877. Debt $1130. Al Lev. Fa., No. 40, Aug. Term 1880. Yocum & Hastings, attys.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain messuage and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Situate on the bank of Spring Creek near the Willow bank dam, bounded on the south by the road leading from Bellefonte via Reynold's mill to Roopsburg, on the west by the mill dam, on the north by said mill dam and Spring Creek, and extending east ten feet from the Bellefonte Press Company building, together with the use of and right to draw from said dam through a torebay or channel sufficient water to give by the aid of a turbine water wheel power equal to two horse power for driving the machinery used in said building, being the same estate which D. G. Bush granted and conveyed to W. F. Wylie by deed dated the 1st day of October 1872 for the period of Ninety-nine years and which said W. F. Wylie by assignment bearing even date herewith and intended to be forthwith recorded, conveyed to said Alfred Nichols; thereon erected a two-story frame building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alfred Nichols.

No. 3.

Suit of Jno. L. Rockey vs. H. D. Showers No. 420, Aug. Term 1878 Debt $550.70 Vend. Ex. No. 28, Aug. Term 1880. Hoy, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Walker twp., Centre Co, Pa., bounded on the west by Struble and Kephart, on the east by J. G. Royer and Henry Showers and on the south by Frank Hockman, containing 33 acres more or less thereon erected a two-story frame house stable and other outbuildings. Also.

All that certain lot of timber land situate in Walker twp., Centre Co., Penna., bounded on the north by Struble, on the south by Moses Thompson, on the east by Mrs. Gephart and on the west by Martin Brumgart, containing 11 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. D. Showers.

No. 4.

Suit of Steinkerchner & Bro. vs. John Campbell. No. 243, Nov. Term 1878. Debt $12 07. Al Vend. Ex. No. 49, Aug. Term 1880. Keichline, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Bellefonte Borough and Spring twp., Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Willow Bank street, on the east by Holmes street, on the south by alley and on the west by lot of Henry Bucher, fronting on said Willow Bank street 100 feet and extending back 150 feet to said alley, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Campbell.

No. 5.

Suit of Lucas & Bro vs. Reuben Pletcher. No. 260, Jan'y Term 1877. Fi Fa. No. 59, Aug. Term 1880. Debt $426.40 Y. & H., attys.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Howard twp., Centre Co., Pa., about one-half mile south of Howard Boro., bounded on the east by public road leading from Howard to Jacksonville, on the south and west by lands of Joseph Montgomery's heirs, and on the north by lands of Joseph Royer, containing 12 acres more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain farm or tract of land situate in Liberty twp., Centre Co., Pa., beginning at a post on the bank of Bald Eagle creek, thence along lands of B. Weber north 43° west 376 perches to a post, thence along lands of Daniel Oiler north 34° east to white oak, thence along lands of Abram Holter, south 48° east 378 perches to a line on bank of Bald Eagle, thence along said creek to place of beginning, containing 97 acres and 70 perches, more or less.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of timberland situate in Liberty twp, Centre Co., Pa., beginning at a post thence by land of B. Lauth south 58½° west 59 perches to stones, thence by land of Jacob Schenk's heirs north 32½° west 108 perches to stones, thence by land of B. Lauth north 58½° east 59 perches to stones, thence by lands formerly owned by John Irwin, Jr., south 32½° east 108 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben Pletcher.

No. 6.

Suit of Mary M. DeArmant vs. Geo. Housel et ux. No. 43 April Term 1880. Debt $250. Vend. Ex. No. 48 Aug. Term 1880. Y. & H., attys.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Spring twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded on the east by old turnpike leading from Bellefonte to Lewistown, on the west by an alley, on the south by an alley and on the north by Thomas Harrison, containing one-half acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Housel and Margaret Housel.

No. 7.

Suit of Geo. Grimm et ux vs. R. D. Cummings, No. 119 Aug Term 1877. Debt $839.52. Vend. Ex. No. 78 Aug. Term 1880. A & B., attys.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Port Matilda, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner of lot lately owned by R. D. Cummings on High street, thence by said street north 40½° west 60 feet to an alley, thence by said alley east 200 feet to Centre street, thence by said Centre street south 40½° east 60 feet to said lot of R. D. Cummings, thence by said lot south 49½° west 200 feet to place of beginning, containing ¼ acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame Hotel, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. D. Cummings.

No. 8

Suit of Wm. Wolf vs. Dan'l Durst, No. 222 Nov. Term 1878. Debt $553.38 Al Fi. Fa. No. 77 Aug. Term 1880. A. & B., attys

The undivided one-half interest in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of John Royer, north 35½° east 16 5-10 perches to a spruce, thence by same north 80° east 24 5-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Hannah Cooney north 4° east 11 3-10 perches to a stone, thence by John Moyer's land north 58° west 30 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 13½° west 7 6-10 perches to pine stump, thence south 65° west 5 3-10 perches to a corner, thence north 79° west 12 2-10 perches to a road, thence by land of Wm. McMinn south 4 1-10° east 40 perches to the place of beginning—containing 4 acres 94 perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, store room, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dan'l Durst.

No. 9

Suit of J. H. Orvis et al vs. A. Stewart et al No. 227 April Term 1876. Debt $47.32 Vend. Ex. No. 79 Aug. Term 1880. Y. & H., attys.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John Ledeman, on the east by lands of James Steel, on the south by Nittany mountain and on the west by the old Larimer farm, containing 133 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story plank house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Stewart and J. G. Larimer.

No. 10

Suit of D. M. Leib, Adm., vs. Uriah Wilson, No. 144 Jan'y Term 1880. Debt $110.59. Lev. Fa. No. 66 Aug Term 1880 A. & B., attys.

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground part of a tract situate in Benner township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on south by old Half Moon road, on the west and north by land of John Cole and on the east by Harlem Sailor, containing one-half acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, 24½ feet front by 16 feet deep. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Uriah Wilson.

No. 11

Suit of D. M. Leib, Adm'r vs. George Sharp, owner, &c. No. 322 Aug. Term 1878 Debt $254.13. Lev. Fa. No. 65 Aug. Term 1880 A. & B., attys.

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground part of a tract of land situate in —— twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south by public road leading from Bellefonte to the Fair ground and Buffalo Run, on the west by lot of N. Lucas, on the north by lands of the estate of Wm. A. Thomas, dec'd, and on the east by lot of S. Rote, containing ½ acre, more or less. It is a two-story frame dwelling house, about 45 feet along the road aforesaid in length, and 18 feet in depth. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Sharp, owner, &c.

No. 12

Suit of D. M. Leib, Adm'r, vs. A. V. Miller et al. No. 142 Jan'y Term 1880. Debt $380.99. Lev. Fa. No. 68 Aug. Term 1880. A. & B., attys.

All that certain building situate in Spring twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by what is called the mountain road, on the east by Samuel Noll, on the south by Nittany Mountain and on the west by the Bellefonte and Lewistown turnpike road, containing — acres, more or less. The said building being a frame dwelling house — stories high, having a front of 36 feet and depth of 18 feet, with a kitchen 14 by 15 feet and a porch thereto attached. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Eliza Miller, A. V. Miller, —— Miller, Isaac Miller, Mary Miller, Coroline Pennington and R. V. Miller, with notice to A. V. Miller as terre tenant.

No 13

Suit of Jacob Mann vs. John Mann, No. 148 Aug. Term 1877. Debt $158.86. Al. Vend. Ex. No 38 Aug. Term 1880. Fortney, atty.

All that certain tract of land situate in Curtin township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Hiram Young, on the east by lands of James Haverly, on the south by lands of Robt. Mann, and on the west by lands of Jno. A. Daley, containing 140 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, log stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Mann.

No. 14

Suit of Ferdinand Beezer vs Mary Meyers, Adm'x of Joseph Beezer, dec'd, No. 114 April Term 1880. Debt $1723.28. Lev. Fa. No. 57 Aug. Term 1880. Morrison, atty.

All those three several messuages and tracts of land situate in Benner township, Centre Co., Pa., one thereof bounded and described as follows: The undivided one-half part of a tract beginning at a point in the middle of Spring creek, thence south 45 deg west 50 perches to stones, thence south 40 deg east about 74 perches to the middle of Spring creek by its various courses and distances to place of beginning, containing 20 acres, be the same more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All those other two tract of land one thereof beginning on the bank of Spring creek six feet from the water's edge at the line of John Meyers, thence down said creek eighteen perches to a post, thence an easterly course parallel with John Meyers five perches to a post, thence south course eighteen perches to John Meyers' line, thence along said line five perches to the place of beginning, containing 90 perches. No buildings.

ALSO

The other thereof beginning at a pine corner, formerly Robert Carson and Benjamin Hartman, thence north 80 deg west 83 3-10 perches to stones, thence north 57½ deg east 119 perches to white oak, thence south 33 deg —— 38 3-10 perches to a post thence south 49½ deg west 50 3 10 perches to stones, thence south 40½ west 108 perches to the place of beginning containing 44 acres and 8 perches, neat measure, less ninety perches conveyed by John Rolf to John Morley by deed dated March 31st, A. D., 1847 recorded in Centre Co., in Deed book "P", page 47, &c. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary Meyers, Adm'x of Joseph Beezer, dec'd.

No. 15

Suit of H. Levy vs. D. H. Parsons No. 128 Aug. Term 1880. Debt $13. Fi. Fa. No. 54 Aug. Term 1880 Furst, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the village of Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Water street, on the south by alley, on the west by lot of John Sweirs and on the east by lot of Mrs. Jane Ryman, containing ¼ acre more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. H. Parsons.

No 16

Suit of Sol. Schmidt vs Mrs P Donahue Adm'x et al, No 263 Jan'y Term 1877 Debt $152.43 Vend Fx No 22 Aug. Term 1880 Hoy, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush twp, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north and north-west by Moshannon creek, on the east and southeast by lot of John Bordrean, on the east and southeast by an alley and on the south by the turnpike road leading from Philipsburg to Curwensville, containing one and one-fourth acres, more or less. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs Patrick Donahue, Adm'x of &c, of P Donahue, now Mrs Patrick Collins, and Patrick Collins.

No 17

Suit of Hagerstown Agl. Imp. Co. vs. Michael Meyers No 261 Nov. Term 1877 Debt $147.25 Vend Ex No 34 Aug. Term 1880 Y & H, attys

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Benner twp. Centre Co, Penn'a, bounded on the north by lands of Wm Thomas' heirs, on the east by lands of T C Rumberger, on the south by lands of Philip Resides and on the west by lands of Leah. Lowry, containing 150 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Benner twp. Centre Co, Penn'a, adjoining the first described tract, bounded on the north by lands of Wm A Thomas estate, on the east by above described tract, on the south by lands of John Eckley and on the west by lands of James Lowry, containing 56 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a one and a half story frame house log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Meyers.

No. 18.

Suit of Aires and Legal representatives of Joel Kling sr., vs Joel Kling jr., No. 67 April Term 1878, Debt $666 83 Fi Fa No. 85 Aug Term 1880. Keller attorney.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Marion township. Centre Co, Pa., bounded on the north by Main street on the east by road leading to Jacksonville, south by lands of Adam Yearick, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Susan Hoy, containing ½ acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable, two shops, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joel Kling. Jr.

No. 20. All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of John Hambright and described according to a survey made thereof by David Haugh on the 30th day of August, A. D., 1858; Beginning at a pine tree corner; thence extending by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, north 51½° east 314 perches more or less to a white pine, a corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Casper Shaffner south 38½° east 233 perches more or less to a red oak tree or black oak fallen; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Robert Speer, south 51½° west 320 perches more or less to a post; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of George Huffnagle, north 38½° west, 232 perches more or less to the place of beginning—containing 433 acres and 100 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, beginning at a hemlock tree a corner, thence extending north 50° west, 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Christian Musser, south 40° east, 230 perches more or less to a sugar tree a corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright, south 50° west, 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner; thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, north 40° east, 230 perches more or less, to the place of beginning—containing 433 acres and 153 perches, more or less.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract or piece of land situate partly in Rush township, aforesaid, and partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Loraine, deceased, on the east by lands of Quay and Kyler, on the South by lands in warrantee name of Andrew Graff, on the west by lands late of Brenner and Company—containing 407 acres and 137 perches surveyed April 1, 1793, on warrant in name of Christian Musser. Thereon erected two frame houses, an old saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Beginning at a stone heap formerly a white oak corner; thence by lands late of Lever and Loraine south 220½ perches to a post, east 154 perches to a post thence by lands surveyed to Robert Rainey north 220 5-10 perches to a white pine, along lands surveyed to Stephen Kingston 154 perches to the place of beginning—containing 200 acres and 37 perches and allowance, and was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated March 13, A. D. 1837, issued to Leonard Kyler.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa: Beginning at a fallen hemlock; thence south 2½° west 215 perches to a white pine; thence north 87½° west, 318 6-10 perches to a maple tree thence north 2½° east, 163 5-10 perches to a post; thence south 84° west, 69 3 10 perches to a post, north 2° east, 69 3 10 perches to a hemlock; thence south 88° east, 247 5-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 412 acres and 84 perches, more or less. Being part of a larger tract surveyed in the name of John Houston,

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris township, Clearfield county, Penn'a: Beginning at a spruce corner; thence by Daniel Milk purchase north 88° west 160 perches to a pine; thence by John Taylor and John Houston surveys 225 perches to a pine, south 1½° west course, called in the original survey south; thence east 76 perches to a post; thence north 1½° east 105 perches to a spruce; thence south 88½° east 84 perches; thence north 1½° east 120 perches to the place of beginning—containing 170 acres Being parts of two surveys in warrantee names of David Beverage and Francis Johnston. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Mook, with notice to John Wagner and W. E. Wagner, as terre tenants.

NOTE.—The undivided one-third part of the above described tracts of land will be sold at the same time and place by Wm. T. Kirk, Esq., trustee for certain creditors of Wagoner & Bro Terms made known on day of sale.

No. 19.

Suit of Bellefonte Building & Loan Association use of vs. Edward Brown. No 75 January Term 1877. Debt $300. Fi Fa No. 89 Aug. Term, 1880. Spangler, atty.

All that certain part of the lot or piece of ground situate on the northwest corner of Bishop street and Allegheny street in the borough of Bellefonte, beginning and adjoining the old store room of William Ickhoff; thence on straight line north to line; thence along Curtin's line to Allegheny street; thence along Allegheny street to the corner of Bishop street; thence along said Bishop street west to the place of beginning, containing 53 feet and one inch on Bishop street and 50 feet on Allegheny street be the same more or less. It being a part of a certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the borough aforesaid, containing 50 feet front on Allegheny street and extending thence by a line along Bishop street westward 100 feet to a post; thence by line parallel with Allegheny street to the intersection of the lot of Roland Curtin; thence by lot No. 92 in the general plan of said borough to Allegheny street which Joseph I Lingle, high sheriff of Centre county, did on the 29th day of April A. D. 1852, by deed poll, grant, convey and sell unto H. Brockerhoff of the aforesaid borough; thereon erected a three-story frame building used as a store room and offices.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Bishop street about 60 feet and extending back along east side of Allegheny street about 200 feet to Logan street, on the east by lot of George W. Blackford and on the west by Allegheny street; thereon erected a large two-story stone building, known as the "Butts House" and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Bishop street about 60 feet and extending back along the west side of Allegheny street about 200 feet to Logan street, and on the west by lot of Mrs. Howard, and on the east by Allegheny street, thereon erected a two-story frame building, used as a ware room, together with smaller buildings, used an tenant houses.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by Logan alley, on the east by lands of Chas M'Cafferty and John M'Dermot, on the south by lands of Valentines & Co and on the west by Allegheny street and lots of H H Kline, P M'Cafferty, John Paoini and James Burns and the Reservoir being 200 feet on Logan alley to lands of Chas. McCafferty and others extending south 425 feet along said lands to lands of Valentine's & Co., and 250 feet west to Reservoir, thereon erected a frame barn.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the North by lot of John D. Lieb's heirs, on the east by Allegheny street, on the south by lands of Valentine's & Co., and on the west by lot of Lawrence O'Leary, being 140 feet on Allegheny street and extending back to lot of Lawrence O'Leary, 127 feet. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. bounded on the north by lot of said E. Brown, on the east by Allegheny street on the south by lot of John D. Lieb's heirs, and on the west by lot of said E. Brown being 50 feet front on Allegheny street and extending back to other lot of said Brown 127 feet. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lot of Sarah Treyiyalny, on the east by Allegheny street, on the south by lot of E. Brown and on the west by lot of Hale's heirs, being 50 feet front on Allegheny street, and extending back to lands of Hale's heirs, Thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna. Bounded on the north by lot of Hale's heirs on the east by lot of said Ed. Brown and Lieb's heirs, on the south by lot of John and Lawrence O'Leary, and on the west by spring street, being 121½ feet front on spring street and extending back 272 feet to lot of said Ed. Brown and Lieb's heirs. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Spring twp., Centre county Pa Bounded and described as follows: beginning at post on Fifth Avenue, the south east corner of lot of P. Benner Wilson, thence along said lot north 11 deg. 30' west 384 feet to lot of E. M. Blanchards, thence along the same north 67 deg. 45' east 242 feet to line of land of James Armor's heirs thence along said land south 19 deg. east 384 feet to Fifth avenue thence along said street south 67 deg 45' west 289 feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and 43 perches being lot No 20 in Shugert and Harris's addition to the borough of Bellefonte. No buildings.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement or lot of ground situate in Central City, Centre county, Penna, and designated as lot No. 112 in the general plan or plot of said Central City, it being the same lot of ground which E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy administrators of James F. Hale, deceased, by their deed dated March 14. 1867 conveyed to Rebecca Lewis. Thereon erected a two-story frame building.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna., fronting 29 feet on Logan street and extending back 200 feet to Logan alley, bounded on the north by Logan street on the east by lot of E. Fortney, on the south by Logan alley and on the west a private alley. Thereon erected a two-story frame building.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. Bounded on the north by lot of Frank Stinkerchner on the east by a private alley, on the south by lot of D. M. Wagner, and on the west by Allegheny street being 50 feet front, on Allegheny street and extending back 123 feet to private alley. Thereon erected a two story double house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Brown.

No. 20.

Suit of Robt. Valentine use of vs. Abram Stewart No. 139. April Term 1876 Debt $695.40. Plu Fi Fa No. 91. Aug. Term 1880. Hoy, atty.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Spring twp., Centre Co., Penna. Bounded on the north by lot of Mrs. Riddle,s on the east by old Lewistown pike, on the south by lot of John Swarm, and on the west by lot of E. Gettle, containing five and one-half acres more or less. Thereon erected a two story trame house, stable and other outbuildings,

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna, bounded on the north by lot of Pruners on the east by Spring street on the south by lot of Mrs. Glenns, and on the west by an alley and lot of James D. Harris's heirs, fronting on Spring street about 300 feet and containing one and a half acres, more or less. There on erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna bounded on the east by an alley, on the west by estate of James D Harris, on the south by same and on the north by alley, containing one-fourth acre more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Stewart.

No 21.

Suit of Bellefonte Building and Loan Association vs Wm Shortlidge No. 335 Aug Term 1879. Debt. $1600 Al Lev Fac No 95 August Term, 1880. B & Y. attys

All that messuage tenement and lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte bounded and described as follows towit: Beginning at a corner of the property at Simon S Wolf on Thomas street, thence along said street north 3 deg east 27 feet to the fence on line separating said lot from lot of Harper Bros., thence north 87 deg west 200 feet to an alley, thence by said alley south 3 deg west 27 feet to lot of said Simon S Wolf, thence by said lot south 87 deg east 200 feet to the place of beginning containing 20 perches more or less, thereon erected a two story house, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Shortlidge.

No. 22.

Suit of Casper Peters John A. Stover, No. 337 Nov Term 1875. Debt. $330.90 Fi Fac. No 47 Aug Term 1880 Y. & H. attys.

All that certain tract of land situate in Liberty twp., Centre Co. Penna bounded on the east by —— Lucas on the west by land of James T Kuns, on the south by lane of Spangler, and Clark, and north by lands of J Boobdel estate, containing 10 acres more or less.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate near Eagleville, Liberty twp, Centre Co. Penna, bounded on the north by William Singer, on the south by E. Plotts on the east by public road and on the west by J. F. Clark, containing 1 acre more or less.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of land situate near Eagleville, Liberty twp., Centre county, Penna, bounded on the east by John —— south by an alley, on the north by J F Clark and on the west by Wm Kunes, containing two acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Stover.

No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa, Aug 3, 1880

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, A. D, 1880, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of B. O. Deininger, administrator of &c. of Wm. S. Harter, late of Millheim borough, Centre county, Pa.
2. The account of Jonathan Weaver, administrator of &c. of Calvin Catherman late of Gregg township, deceased.
3. The account of A. E. Clemson, executor of &c. of Henry Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
4. The account of A. E. Clemson, guardian of Ellen Ray, minor child of David Ray, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
5. The account of John L. Kreamer executor of &c. of Rececca Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.
6. The account of Reuben Grim, guardian of Edwin R., and Elizabeth Burket minor children of Elizabeth E. Burket, deceased.
7. The account of M. P. Weaver, trustee appointed by the court to sell the real estate of George Lonebarger, late of Milesburg borough, deceased.
8. The account of James P. Coburn, executor of &c. of John Rupp, late of Haines township, deceased.
9. The final account of J. M. Green and George Noll, executors of &c. of Levi Garbrick, late of Boggs township, deceased.
10. The account of John Toner, administrator of &c. of Mary Toner, late of Potter township, deceased.
11. The account of John S. Hoy and William Irvin, executors of &c. of Robert Holmes, late of Marion township, deceased.
12. The account of Samuel Glossner, administrator of &c. of Ellen Mitchell, late of liberty township, deceased.
13. The account of W. H. Fearon, administrator of &c. of Lydia A Rupert, late of Liberty township, deceased.
14. The account of Jacob Dunkle, trustee to sell real estate of David Dunkle, late of Walker township, deceased.
15. The first partial account of William M Scholl, administrator of &c. of William Scholl, late of Union township, deceased.
16. The partial account of John G. Stere administrator of &c. of John Stere, late of Union township, deceased.
17. The account of Samuel Gramley, executor of &c. of Polly Hartzell, late of Miles township, deceased.
18. The first account of John B. Linn, administrator of &c. of Eliza M. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
19. The account of John A. Swartz and George Swartz, administrator of &c. of John Swartz, late of Walker township, deceased.
20. The first and final account of Joseph Royer, one of the executors of &c of James Heverly, late of Howard township, deceased.
21. The account of William McFarlane, guardian of &c. of Bella Rankin, minor child of J. D. Rankin, late of Harris township, deceased.
22. The account of William Auman administrator of &c. of David Auman, late of Penn township, deceased.
23. The final account of M. D. Rockey, executor of &c. of Anna Royer, late of Miles township, deceased.
24. The first and final account of James Love, one of the administrators of &c. of James H. Ebbs, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
25. The account of Edward Kline and John Shannon, administrator of &c. of Jacob Kline, late of Potter township, deceased.
26. Final account of John Curtin, guardian of Sarah A. Cartright, minor child of Charles Cartright, late of Curtin township, deceased.
27. Final account of John Curtin, guardian of John H. Cartright, minor child of Charles Cartright, late of Curtin township, deceased.
28. The first and final account of P. T. Musser, executor of &c. of Michael Fiedler, late of Miles township, deceased.
29. The account of Miles Lewis, executor of &c. of John Weaver, late of Taylor township, deceased.
30. The account of D Z. Kline administrator of &c of John Sweitzer, late of Benner township, deceased.
31. First and partial account of Susan Weaver and J. C. Weaver, administrater of &c. of David Weaver, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

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COURT PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 15 day of July A. D., 1880, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug, being the 23d day of Aug, 1880, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1880, and in the 103 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sh

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Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS
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Every Description
SUCH AS

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CARPETS,
ETC., ETC.,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 15july 1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept may18

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 68tf

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RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't
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BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 15july 1y.

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(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
10ap68tf

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	11 00 a m
arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila	9 00 a m
"	Harrisburg	12 20 p m
arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	Renovo	5 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
arr at	Williamsport	7 35 p m
"	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EX leaves	Lock Haven	6 45 a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
"	Williamsport	7 55 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renovo	9 10 a m
"	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
"	Williamsport	12 30 p m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	Philadelphia	6 40 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 40 p m
"	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Phila delphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

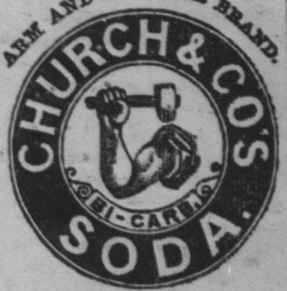
WESTWARD.	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		
EASTWARD.	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

BEST IN THE WORLD!


ABSOLUTELY AND
ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.
CHEMICALLY PURE.
CHURCH & CO'S
BI-CARB.
SODA.

AND
SALERATUS
Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flaky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

Curiosities of Advertising.

In the winter of 1858, a young sign painter in the Bowery found his business failing, and, having nothing else to do, went along Harlem lane painting his name, occupation and address on the rocks and fences. Several business men were struck by the novelty of the method, and employed him to advertise their wares in a similar manner. His customers increased in number. He traveled with his brush and paint up the Missouri river by steamer, and across the plains and Rocky mountains by pack-mules in 1858, when that expedition was not the easy matter it is today. His signs appeared under the palmettos of the Gulf and among the flowers of the Antilles. He reached Oregon; he daubed the pyramids; the railways were hedged in by his handiwork. But his success was harassed by a competitor, who was as bold, as pushing, as adroit and as irreverent as he was. He converted this enemy into a friend, and the two together continued the profanation of nature, and the whole face of the country near the main lines of traffic was degraded into a vast bill-board.

"We traveled over a million and a half of miles, sir," said the arch vandal whose adventures we have given; "painted more than ninety thousand signs, and used more than five hundred barrels of linseed oil, mixed with five hundred barrels of turpentine and a hundred and fifty tons of white lead. I say tons, sir, and will show you the books to prove it."

He beamed with exultation in mentioning this stupendous fact, and seemed to breathe with difficulty whenever he recurred to it. He overwhelmed us with figures, and begged that, if anybody questioned their authenticity, he would either "put up or shut up," jingling the coin in his own pockets to indicate that he was prepared to back all his assertions.

The firm has over eighteen hundred agents, he told us, and in addition to painting it has facilities for distributing and posting bills in every city. The cost of painting the name of any article containing not more than ten letters, each about eight inches long, is about one dollar, and small posters are designed, printed, distributed and hung in every city east of Omaha at a cost of about six cents each. Over 3,000,000 "gutter-snipes" are distributed for one tobacco-manufacturing concern in a year, and a certain patent medicine was "billed and painted" in seventeen different States one year for thirty thousand dollars. A "gutter-snipe," let us add, is a long, narrow bill usually pasted on the curbstones of prominent streets. In all large places the bill-stickers' privileges are valuable, and there is a good deal of competition where any are to let. They consist of dead-walls, fences and boards, upon which one concern usually acquires by purchase the right of exhibiting their advertisements; and as an example of the prices sometimes paid we may mention that, during the erection of a new building on Broadway, three thousand dollars were offered for the use of the boards surrounding it. There are also "window privileges," of which theatrical managers avail themselves, exhibiting their programmes and lithographs in the windows of the smaller stores and saloons, and rewarding the tradesmen for their permission with three or four gratuitous tickets a month while the season lasts. But the average bill-sticker does not limit his operations to the extent of the privileges which he has purchased; he has a lawless instinct to put up one of his posters in every position where it can possibly attract attention, and through his lack of principle he sometimes becomes involved in dispute with the competitor upon whose space he has encroached. A bill-sticker's war is chiefly damaging to the advertisers whose posters are being distributed, as the combatants efface the bills of one another as fast as they are put upon the walls. The bill-sticker is also open to the charge of being a nuisance, from his habit of using his paste where it is obviously inappropriate; but, charitably overlooking these proclivities, which are less the outcome of evil than of excessive zeal, he is an industrious, honest and sober person; and if in a bleak winter you should see him starting out at midnight on his round, with ladder, brushes and paste, to cover his boards with announcements that will be fresh in the morning, your antipathies would vanish.—*Scribner.*

How a Great Pianist Got a Wife.

Liszt was at Prague in the autumn of 1846. The day after his arrival a stranger called upon him and represented himself as a brother artist in distress, having expended all his means in an unsuccessful lawsuit, and solicited aid to enable him to return to Nuremberg, his place of residence. Liszt gave him a hearty reception and opened his desk to get some money, but found he possessed only three ducats.

"You see," said the generous artist, "that I am as poor as yourself. However I have credit, and can coin more money with my piano. I have a miniature given me by the Emperor of Austria; the painting is of little value, but the diamonds are fine; take it, sell the diamonds and keep the money."

The stranger refused the rich gift, but Liszt compelled him to take it, and he carried it to a jeweler, who, suspecting from his miserable appearance that he had stolen it, had him arrested and thrown into prison. The stranger sent for his generous benefactor who immediately called upon the jeweler and told him that the man was innocent, that he had given him the diamonds.

"But who are you?" said the jeweler.

"My name is Liszt," he replied.

"I know of no financier of that name," said the jeweler.

"Very possible," said Liszt.

"But do you know that these diamonds are worth 6,000 florins?"

"So much the better for him to whom I gave them."

"But you must be very rich to make such presents."

"My sole fortune consists of three ducats," said Liszt.

"Then you are a fool," said the jeweler.

"No," said Liszt. "I have only to move the ends of my fingers to get as much money as I want."

"Then you are a sorcerer," said the jeweler.

"I will show you the kind of sorcery that I employ," said Liszt.

Seeing a piano in the back parlor of the jeweler's shop, the eccentric aritst sat down to it and began to improvise a ravishing air. A beautiful young lady made her appearance, and at the close of the performance exclaimed: "Bravo, Liszt!"

"You know him, then?" said the jeweler to his daughter.

"I have never seen him before," she said, "but there is no one in the world but Liszt who can produce such sounds from a piano."

The jeweler was satisfied, the stranger was released and relieved, the report of Liszt being in the city flew, and he was waited upon and feted by the nobles, who besought him to give a concert in their city. The jeweler, seeing the homage that was paid to the man of genius, was ambitious of forming an alliance with him, and said to him:

"How do you find my daughter?"

"Adorable!" was the reply.

"What do you think of marriage?" continued the jeweler.

"Well enough to try it," said Liszt.

"What do you say to a dowry of 3,000,000 of francs?" he was next asked.

"I will accept it," was the reply, "and thank you, too."

"Well, my daughter likes you and you like her," said the jeweler; "the dowry is ready. Will you be my son-in-law?"

"Gladly!" replied Liszt, and the marriage was celebrated the week following.

The Ideal Boy.

Did you ever notice the little ragmuffin in the street with a supremely dirty face? Taffy, bread and butter and molasses form the groundwork for the accumulation of dust and grime, and his cheeks look like twin maps of the oceanic archipelago; his hands and wrists look like animated tree roots, they are so dirty and his feet and ankles partake of the mud they come in contact with. Of course you've noticed him. And he is the lightest-hearted budch of human nature you ever saw. Dirt doesn't strike any deeper than beauty, and within his heart is as clean a little soul, and a great deal freer one, as ever grew inside the neatest and slickest young devotee of soap and water that ever lived, washed and suffered.—*New Haven Register.*

Among the postoffices recently established in the United States were "Baby Mine," "Blow Horn," "No Go," "Buss" and "Necessity."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 2,013 Congregational churches in England.

American residents in London propose erecting a Protestant Episcopal Church in that city at a cost of $75,000.

A mission of the Reformed Presbyterian church among the freedmen of Selma, Ala., is manned by two educated men of color.

The Moravians are said to number 70,000 converts among the Greenlanders since the beginning of their mission in "Greenland's Icy Mountains."

The Pope's silence concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits from France is attributed by some to a desire to avoid exasperating the French into still more unfriendly measures.

Dr. Cuyler, at the recent completion of the twentieth year of his pastorage in Brooklyn, disclosed this secret of his success. He said that he had never allowed a day to pass without a visit to some family, and a talk with some one on personal religion.

Rev. Dr. Kendall having said that "Mormonism is the most direct way to hell ever discovered," the *Christian Statesman* affirms that "there are a good many parallel tracks," and protests against blowing dust in our eyes to hide from us infamies nearer home.

The Princess Eugenie, sister of the king of Sweden, is greatly interested in supplying the religious wants of the destitute people of Lapland. She wishes to form an association of the ladies of Sweden to support missionaries among that nomadic race.

A Southern Methodist conference has passed a resolution that "church festivals do not develop the grace of liberality, but are detrimental to the spiritual interests of the church, and we will urge upon our members the duty of giving directly to the church of Christ."

A table of statistics, prepared for presentation at the Raikes centennial celebration at London, gives, among others, the following figures: The United States, 82,261 Sunday-schools, 886,328 teachers, and 6,623,124 scholars; and in the world, 1,460,881 teachers and 12,340,316 scholars.

London now contains 3,620,868 persons, an increase since 1871 of 366,608; Liverpool, 538,338, an increase of 44,933; Manchester, 361,810; Leeds, 311,860; Sheffield, 297,138; Bristol, 209,947; Bradford, 191,046; Hull, 146,387; Salford, 177,849.

The 292 pastors of Evangelical churches in New York city are classed as follows: Baptist, 33; Congregational, 7; Lutheran, 24; Methodist, 50; Moravian, 1; Presbyterian, 63; Episcopal 75; Reformed Episcopal, 1; Reformed Dutch, 25, and undenominational, 12.

The Presbyterian board of education raises "the question whether the time has not come for seriously examining into the existing condition of the ministry, and inquiring what evils there may be in it retarding its proper development and for taking earnest measures for their removal."

The Rev. Henry Perkins, D.D., an aged Presbyterian minister, died recently at Allentown, Penn. He was born in Vermont in 1796, graduated from Ohio university and Princeton theological seminary, and was pastor at Allentown forty-three years, retiring from active service in 1863.

A circular has been sent to all pastors of Methodist Episcopal churches, asking them to raise twenty-five per cent. additional for the Episcopal fund to what they have been raising, as there are four new bishops to be provided for, and the whole support of the episcopacy is now thrown upon the churches.

Two editions of the revised translations of the New Testament will be published during the coming autumn in England. The one from the Oxford press will be the text adopted by the revisionists, while the one from Cambridge will be the commonly received text, with foot notes giving the reading adopted by the revisionists.

The *National Sunday-School Teacher* cautions superintendents not to take too much on themselves: "A superintendent should be an organizer as well as a worker. He should have the ability to get work out of other people. It is better for the church, and better for the man to have one man set ten others to laboring than for him to do the work of ten men."

Important changes are likely to occur in the New England province of the Roman Catholic church. Two new dioceses are planned, one to comprise Worcester county, Mass., and parts of the eastern counties, and the other to include lower New Hampshire, with parts of Essex and Middlesex counties in Massachusetts, with Concord, N. H., as its capital.

Whale Killing With Bombs.

The dangerous adventures of whaling ships have been from time immemorial a source of excitement to the juvenile literary mind, from the fact that the slaughter and capture of the "monarch of the deep" has, until within a few years, been attended with dangers and hardships which were only braved by the hardiest and most courageous of the followers of the sea; but the inventive genius of man has of late years discovered a system for the capture of the whale which is attended with as little danger as an ordinary yachting cruise or fishing excursion. A small steamer known as the Daisy Whitelaw, built for the purpose of killing whales in the waters contiguous to our harbor, has for some time been successfully engaged in the capture of these mammoth inhabitants of the sea, and in several voyages has never failed to kill from one to three of these gigantic animals. Instead of the time-honored and not always effective harpoon, a weapon known as the bomb-rocket is used, which is fired from a mortar and explodes within the body of the whale, killing it almost instantly. The large finback whale recently on exhibition at the foot of Second street was killed by the gun of this steamer. The whales abound in large numbers at this season of the year between the Heads and the Farallone islands. The varieties indigenous to these waters are the finback, hunchback, California gray and sulphur bottom. The latter is the largest of the whale species, and one 150 feet long was chased by the Whitelaw for several hours on her last trip, but owing to the fact that it was looking for feed and very erratic in its movements the gun could not be brought to bear on him. Under ordinary circumstances an old whaler can determine the course of a whale when it disappears under water, and can tell within a few feet where it will come up to "blow," but when the whale is looking for feed its course under the water cannot be calculated within any degree of certainty.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Keep the Blood Pure.

I will tell you, writes a physician in *Harper's Weekly*, of a few things which tend to render the blood pure and healthy. Rising in the morning at a reasonably early hour, and going out for a short walk before breakfast, does, previously having bathed and dressed without any undue haste. The walk need not be a long one, and a glass of pure cold water can always be taken, just before starting, with advantage, or a cup of milk by those who are weakly. Seven o'clock, or earlier in summer, is a good time to get up. It is just possible, however, that when called you may be enjoying a sound sleep, not having rested very well in the first part of the night. If such be the case, are you to get up? Yes, get up all the same; you will sleep better next night. Secure yourself being aroused at a certain hour every morning by an alarm or otherwise. Early rising is a habit that is not by any means difficult to acquire, but it is a blessed one. The walk, too, before breakfast may not be relished for a time, but it will soon be found to have improved the appetite. The breakfast on the live-by-rule principle should be a fairly substantial one both in quality and quantity. As to the latter, be guided by your own judgment; there ought to be a sense of safety after eating, but no feeling of fullness and no depression of spirits or sleepiness. The morning meal, and indeed all meals, ought to be taken at the same hour every day. By getting up soon you gain many advantages, two of which are these: You have not to hurry through with breakfast—due mastication is the very first act in the manufacture of healthy blood—and you can spare half an hour after the meal before going to work or business; this gives the stomach a fair start, and enables it to do its work properly. If you have more than half an hour to spare, letters to write, by all means write them, for the evening before retiring to rest should be a time of perfect peace of mind and repose of body.

The Elections of 1880.

All the States will elect Presidential electors on Tuesday, November 2. All the Territories will elect delegates to Congress on the same day.

Alabama will elect State officers and legislature on Monday, August 2; representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Arkansas will elect State officers on Monday, September 6, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the State forbidding the imposition of any tax or the making of any appropriation to pay the State railroad and levee bonds and the bonds issued in settlement of the Holford claim; will elect representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

California will elect representatives in Congress and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Colorado will elect State officers and one representative in Congress on Tuesday, October 5.

Connecticut will elect State officers, representatives in Congress and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Delaware will elect one representative in Congress and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Florida will elect State officers, representatives in Congress and legislature on Tuesday, November 2, and vote upon the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution of the State. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Georgia will elect State officers on Wednesday, October 6; representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Illinois will elect State officers and representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2, and vote upon an amendment to the constitution of the State extending the terms of county treasurers and sheriffs to four years, and making them ineligible for a successive term.

Indiana will elect State officers, representatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, October 12. The legislature will choose a United States Senator.

Iowa will elect minor State officers and representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2, and vote upon the question of holding convention to revise the constitution of the State.

Kansas will elect representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2, and vote upon the question of holding a constitutional convention and upon proposed amendments to the constitution of the State prohibiting the sale of liquor and exempting $200 in personal property from taxation.

Kentucky will elect county and judicial officers on Monday, August 2; representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

Louisiana will elect representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

Maine will elect governor, representatives in Congress, and legislature on Monday, September 13, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the State providing that a plurality vote shall elect the governor, instead of majority, as now. The legislature will choose a United States Senator.

Maryland will elect representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

Massachusetts will elect State officers, representatives in Congress and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will choose a United States Senator.

Michigan will elect State officers, Representatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the State authorizing the city of Detroit to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge or tunnel to an amount not exceeding one per cent. of its taxable property. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Minnesota will elect Representatives in Congress and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Mississippi will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

Missouri will elect State officers, Representatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Nebraska will elect State officers, one Representative in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Nevada will elect a judge of its supreme court, one Representative in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

New Hampshire will elect State officers and Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2, and will vote upon a proposition looking to the representation of minorities in corporations.

New Jersey will elect a governor, erpresentatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

New York will elect the chief justice of the court of appeals, representatives in Congress, and members of the assembly on Tuesday, November 2, and will vote upon a proposed amendment to the constitution of the State relating to certain courts of New York city, Brooklyn and Buffalo. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

North Carolina will elect State officers and representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the State—one forbidding the payment of certain State bonds unless authorized by direct vote of the people, and the other relating to the support of deaf mutes, blind and insane persons.

Ohio will elect minor State officers and representatives in Congress on Tuesday, October 12. The legislature will elect a United States Senator in the event of the election of Gen. James A. Garfield, Senator-elect, as President

Oregon elected Republican judges, State printer, and Representatives in Congress on Monday, June 7.

Pennsylvania will elect auditor, one judge of the supreme court, representatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Rhode Island elected, on Wednesday, April 7, Republican State officers and legislature, which re-elected Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside to the United States Senate; will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

South Carolina will elect State officers and representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

Tennessee will elect governor, representatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Texas will elect State officers, representatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Vermont will elect State officers, representatives in Congress, and legislature on Tuesday, September 7. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Virginia will elect Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2.

West Virginia will elect State officers and legislature on Tuesday, October 12, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the State—one relating to courts and the other to the right of trial by jury in certain cases; Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

Wisconsin will elect legislature and representatives in Congress on Tuesday, November 2. The legislature will elect a United States Senator.

In the foregoing no account is made of State legislatures to be chosen which will not be called upon to elect United States Senators.

Why Life is a Disappointment.

Life is a disappointment, chiefly because those who are starting in it overestimate their own strength and underrate that of their competitors. Self-sufficiency and ignorance are the pioneers of defeated expectations. The looker-on is not disappointed; it is the actor who is. Overweening self-confidence refuses to see difficulties; and thus the preparation which might overcome them is neglected. The defeat is crushing, because it was deemed impossible. Presumption and arrogance have burned the bridges, and have left no opportunity to gather the shattered forces by retreat. There seems to be no help for these blunders; each generation must learn for itself. There is a point where teaching ends and experience begins. It is this which has set bounds to human knowledge. No man can take up the work of another. Where it has been left there it must remain. The father cannot give or bequeath the child his experience, as he can his property. Men may vaunt themselves as they will, but there is limit to their power; and that limit seems in some cases to have been reached in one man. Shakespeare and Bacon have had no successors. No man has been able to take up their work where they left it. So far as men's efforts are concerned their works are completed. As they left them so they remain. No man has yet appeared who can equal what they have done, much less improve upon it. As far as we know, they reached the limit of man's power in the direction in which they taught. The child must mistake the road just as the parent mistook it, and learn what is the right road only when too old and weary to walk in it. And perhaps it is well that it is so. The wisdom of age and the form of youth cannot be joined in beauty. Could the young know their true strength, and foresee the difficulties they have to encounter, they would not fall by the way, but would faint in the beginning. Favorable circumstances bear men on to fortune to a greater extent than the successful are willing to admit. In my own profession, those who have achieved success in the early part of their career have fallen heir to the practice of a father or a preceptor. The inheritor of a practice is a whole generation ahead of him who is the founder of one.

General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the full text of General Hancock's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK CITY,
July 29, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the "National Democratic Convention" lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the general government; powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The general and State governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a general government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficient at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular government—a political system which, rightly administered, has been, and will continue to be, the admiration of the world. May we not say, nearly in the words of Washington: The unity of government which constitutes us one people is justly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety, and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve.

But no form of government however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of the people, unless administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetence controls, the noblest Constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a full vote, free ballot, and fair count that the people can rule in fact as required by the theory of our government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder; no incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be intrusted with it, or if appointed, they should be promptly ejected. The basis of a substantial, practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices; if they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appointing power.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity, and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship, and not of animosity, among our fellow-citizens. Our material interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our government expenditures, should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected I shall, with the Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess, to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

To the Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON, president of the convention; the Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, chairman, and others of the committee of the National Democratic convention.

Does the Eucalyptus Prevent Fever?

In *Nature* some very positive statements are made as to the value of the eucalyptus, or blue-gum tree of Tasmania, in destroying fevers in marshy districts. The testimony in support of this power, it says, is most convincing. In marshy districts near eucalyptus forests fever seems to be unknown, and in parts of Corsica and Algeria where the tree has been planted for the sake of its reputed virtues epidemic fevers have been stamped out. M. Gimbert, in a report to the French academy, instanced the case of a farm situated in a pestilential district about twenty miles from Algiers, where by planting a number of trees the character of the atmosphere was entirely changed. Similar testimony comes from Holland, the south of France, Italy, California and many other parts of the world, as to the febrifugal attributes of this tree.

In no case is the evidence more convincing than in that of Algeria, as related by Dr. Santra, and, quite recently, by Consul Playfair. Large tracts of land have been transformed by the agency of the "fever-destroying tree," as it has come to be called, and wherever it is cultivated fevers are found to decrease in frequency and intensity. Fewer districts in Europe have a more evil reputation than the Campagna as a veritable hotbed of pestilential fever, and people who know the country round Rome may remember the monastery at Tre Fontane on the spot, as tradition tells, that St. Paul met his death. Life in this monastery meant death to the monks, but since the eucalyptus has been planted in the cloisters fever has disappeared and the place has become habitable.

The World's Railroads.

There are in the world over 200,000 miles of railroad, nearly one-half of which, or 86,000 miles, are in the United States. Europe has nearly 100,000, and the remainder of the world only about 25,000 miles. There are, however, more miles of railroad to the square mile (one mile of road to every forty square miles of area) in the United States than there are in Europe (one mile of road to forty-four square miles). In the United States there is a mile of railroad to every 586 people, in Europe a mile to every 3,471 persons; which, of course, is only another way of saying that the European railroads run through far denser populations than those of the United States; but, on the other hand, the populations of Europe do not travel as many miles annually as do the people of the United States; and although there are six times as many people in Europe as in the United States, they have only 12,000 more miles of railroad.

In Asia 36,000 people, in Africa 9,000, have only a mile each, while in Australasia there is one mile of railroad to every 1,100 square miles and 1,040 people; and Canada is very little better off than Australasia. So that the people of the United States patronize the railroads more than the people of any other and every other country.

NEWS NOTES.

Eastern and Middle States.

Jonathan Wasley, superintendent of a coal colliery at Keely Run, Pa., Frank Wilkman and John Reese, were killed by white damp, a gas that is almost instantaneously fatal in its effects. The men were overcome while trying to discover the source of the damp.

During the absence at dinner of part of the officials of the Middletown (Conn.) savings bank a number of men entered the institution, and while several of them engaged the clerks present in conversation accomplices stole into the vault and carried off $8,500.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists will hold a State convention at Worcester, September 8.

The "Old Pine Street Church," a well-known Boston landmark, has been destroyed by fire; loss, $25,000.

At a Democratic mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Hancock and English, held in the Academy of Music, New York, Samuel J. Tilden presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Tilden, Samuel J. Randall, General Thomas Ewing, Senator Jones, of Florida, and others.

The Massachusetts Republican State convention has been called for Worcester, September 15.

Captain James H. Stanley, a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, was bitten by a pet dog about five weeks ago, and the other day he died apparently of hydrophobia. When the symptoms first became manifest he bade his friends good-bye and submitted himself to the care of keepers, but the next night during a violent spasm he escaped, and was found subsequently in the suburbs biting at everything within reach.

The third annual session of the American Paper Makers' association has been held at Saratoga, N. Y.

The boiler of a mill near Fowler's Station, Pa., exploded, killing one man, severely injuring two others and destroying the mill.

It snowed on the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., a few days ago.

A fire at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed DeWitt's planing mill, one of the largest in the country, as well as two other planing mills, two large lumber piles, a ship yard and a floating elevator, entailing a total loss of some $225,000.

Ward Haight, his wife and daughter, and Belden Wilmot, of Stamford, Conn, were lost in Long Island Sound while returning from a blackberrying excursion in a small sharpie which was overloaded with driftwood.

The people of New York have just been treated to a "bull fight" after some of the approved Spanish methods. A number of bull-fighters, imported from Spain for the purpose, conducted the affair and allowed themselves to be chased about an arena by nine not over ferocious Texan steers. Henry Bergh, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was on hand to see that no cruelties were practiced on the bulls; but his services in the interest of brute humanity were not required, as the bulls were treated with great consideration and allowed to do about as they pleased.

Fifteen hundred cars, nearly all filled with grain, passed south through Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a few days ago. This was the heaviest shipment in one day since the Hudson River railroad was built.

Mary Ennis, age fifteen, fell into the canal at Durhamville, N. Y. Stephen Murray, age twenty-one, her cousin, attempted to save her and both were drowned.

George Knapp, of Jamestown, N. Y., attempted to ride a horse never before ridden and was thrown and stepped on by the animal, and died the next morning.

While Frank Stevenson, aged fifteen years and his brother Willie, children of N. M. Stevenson, of Columbia, Pa., were "playing burglars" with their father's revolver, the weapon was discharged and Frank was instantly killed.

The population of Maine, as estimated from the census returns, is 646,000 against 626,915 in 1870; and that of Vermont is given at 334,453, a gain of 3,904 over the census of 1870.

The Lutheran church at West Fairview, opposite Harrisburg, Pa., four frame houses and several stables have been destroyed by fire.

Western and Southern States.

Nearly the entire upper portion of Empire City, Oregon, has been destroyed by fire.

The water in the Petersburg (Va.) reservoirs has become so impure that the board of health has warned citizens against using it for drinking purposes.

Stephen C. Spence, a young farmer of Kingston, N. C., was arrested and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for kissing Mrs. M. E. Waller, whom he met in the road.

The Kansas Greenbackers have nominated H. P. Vroonin for governor.

A fire at Quincy, Ill., destroyed five business blocks, entailing a loss of about $150,000.

The Ohio Greenbackers, in State convention at Columbus, nominated a ticket headed by Charles A. Loyd for secretary of state and accepted the national platform adopted at Chicago as the State platform.

At Leadville, Col., John Crowder, a faro-dealer, shot and killed Richard Dillon, the former owner of the Little Chief mine. The latter demanded permission to gamble on trust, which Crowder refused, whereupon Dillon pulled a revolver, but Crowder fired first, and then made his escape.

The population of Oregon is 175,533, an increase of ninety-three per centum in ten years.

The Democrats of West Virginia have nominated Colonel J. J. Jackson for governor.

A party of fifteen disguised men, twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga., went to the house of Joe Thompson (colored), dragged him out, beat him fearfully, and fatally shot his son and killed his daughter. A citizens meeting at Jonesboro denounced the killing and offered $500 reward for the murderers. Several arrests were made. Thompson said he recognized as leader of the crowd John Gray, whom he recently prosecuted and had convicted for assault and battery.

The steamer City of Vicksburg sank at her wharf at Memphis, Tenn., the other day, just before her time to sail for Vicksburg. All the passengers escaped. The steamer was valued at $50,000.

The population of Arizona is 41,580, including 1,600 Chinese and 4,545 Indians, but excluding reservation and Pueblo Indians, who were not taken in the census.

William H. English has transmitted from his home in Indianapolis, Ind., to the committee of notification, a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. Mr. English says that he cordially approves the platform of principles adopted by the national convention at Cincinnati, and pays a high tribute to General Hancock, who is, in his judgment, "eminently fitted for the highest office on earth—the presidency of the United States." Continuing, Mr. English says that the Republican party has been in power long enough, and that its continuance in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions; that the four last years of power held by the Republican party "were procured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people;" that "the constant encroachments which have been made by the Republican party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers, and end in a great consolidated central government—strong, indeed, for evil—and the overthrow of republican institutions;" that "it is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected;" that in that event "proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments; a sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world and consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained; the labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way; the toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their emigration to our shores will be properly restricted; the public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditure, and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes."

Forty four horses were burned to death by a fire in the stable of the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier, W. Va.

The joint track of the Denver and South Park and the Denver and Rio Grande railroads has been completed into Leadville, Col., and both companies have begun running regular through trains.

Des Moines is the largest city in Iowa, having a population of 22,696, a gain of 10,667 since 1870.

Cincinnati capitalists are negotiating with the ocean cable companies for the lease of a line in order to attempt a telephonic communication with Europe.

A war between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Peoria and Jacksonville railroads was ended by the arrest of over two hundred men in Peoria for tearing up the track of the latter road.

An old man and his wife have been arrested in Nebraska and fully identified as the leading members of the notorious "Bender family," whose terrible crimes and mysterious disappearance from the scene of their many murders in Kansas were the talk of the country some years ago. The Bender family fled from their home in Kansas in 1873. Shortly after that time ten or twelve bodies were found in the garden of their place, among others that of State Senator York, of Kansas.

Deputy Sheriff W. B. Weaver and W. B. Hammond fought over a game of cards at Tuscarora, Nev. Hammond was instantly killed and Weaver mortally wounded.

An entire block of buildings at Tehama, Cal., has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $100,000.

The State election in Alabama has resulted in a victory for the Democratic ticket over that of the Fusion ticket by more than 50,000 majority.

From Washington.

During his tour in the West General Sherman, who has just returned to Washington, visited several Indian tribes, especially in the Northwest. He says the Indians there are quiet and peaceable, and that there need be no fear of an outbreak in that region. Sitting Bull has been deserted by all of his once formidable band except about eighty warriors, and these are not disposed to make trouble. They became scattered after coming over the border, and seem thankful because they have been allowed to return to their homes. The Indian reservations in the Northwest, the general says, are rapidly becoming surrounded by strong white settlements, and soon hostile uprisings will be out of the question. The Indians seem to realize this, and are turning their attention to agriculture and the education of their children.

The architect of the United States treasury department has been at the Philadelphia mint, perfecting plans for the building of a huge silver vault which is to be twenty by twenty-two feet in size and will have a storage capacity of 5,000,000 standard dollars, weighing in the aggregate 150 tons.

The jury of investigation into the Seawanhaka disaster find that the fatality was caused by the bursting of a boiler flue and believe that the loss of life would not have been so great had the crew been properly disciplined.

Last month there were coined at the various mints 135,000 gold pieces worth $1,980,000; 2,280,000 silver dollars and 1,650,000 one-cent pieces worth $16,500.

The public printer having refused to allow the employes of the government printing office pay for the Fourth of July, a committee of printers laid the matter before First Controller Lawrence, of the treasury, who decided that the employes were entitled to receive pay for public holidays.

The decrease of the public debt during July was $5,576,053.41; total cash in the treasury, $198,890,405 20; gold certificates, $7,884 600; silver certificates, $12,689,290; certificates of deposit outstanding, $15,535,000; legal-tenders outstanding, $316,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,205,710.37; refunding certificates outstanding, $1,167,350; debt less cash in the treasury, $1,936,596,241.93.

Foreign News.

Trickett, the well-known Australian oarsman, has arrived in London and will at once go into training for his race with Hanlan next November.

Latest advices from South America declare that Lima, the capital of Peru, is to be bombarded by the Chilians, and the city's destruction is believed to be a matter of time only.

The volcano Fuego, near the city of Antigua, Guatemala, has, after many years of silence and apparent rest, in which there was little to determine its character as a volcano except occasional emissions of smoke and odd rumbling noises from within, burst out in an angry and terrific eruption. The surrounding country for many miles was illuminated by great columns of flame, which darted upward from the volcano a distance of 500 feet.

The transportation of silver is becoming a serious question in the treasury department. The mint and sub-treasury in San Francisco are overflowing with silver coin, and an application is made for the transfer East of $2,000,000. The cost of transporting this sum at the rates charged by express companies and railroads would be $20,000, or one per cent. Silver bullion costs more in San Francisco than in Philadelphia, and yet the silver dollar can only be used for circulation in the Middle and Eastern States. The question of the mode in which this silver can be transported, and where it can be most easily stored, without exceeding the amount of the $20,000 appropriated for vault room, are now being considered by the treasury department.

The ship Winchester, which sailed from Manila in June last fully laden with sugar from Montreal, has been totally lost in the Strait of Macassar. Her cargo was valued at from $180,000 to $200,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Hazeldean—Captain Hall, from Bilboa for Newcastle—has been sunk by a collision in the British channel. Five of the crew were drowned.

The Little Western, the smallest craft that ever attempted to cross the Atlantic, recently passed the Scilly islands, thus virtually accomplishing her voyage. The Little Western, manned by George P. Thomas and Frederick Norman, sailed from Gloucester, Mass., the 12th of June.

Sixteen persons were drowned by the capsizing of a pleasure steamer during a squall on Lake Bienne, Switzerland.

A rowboat was run down by a steam launch on the Thames, near London, and a gentleman and lady and two children were drowned.

The British army in Afghanistan has met with a terrible disaster in the almost complete annihilation of a whole brigade. From the meager dispatches at first received it appears that General Burrows' brigade, consisting of about 2,700 men, while operating against Ayoob Khan's force of Afghans in the vicinity of Candahar was surprised by the enemy and routed. The British troops were dispersed and pursued for three miles, and those who were not killed or captured made their way in small squads to Candahar. General Primrose, in command at Candahar, retired with his whole force into the city's citadel.

A London dispatch says that a return published in connection with the bill introduced by Mr. Plimsoll, before quitting parliament, for the better security of vessels with grain cargoes, shows that between the years 1873 and 1880 twenty-six steamships laden wholly or partially with grain foundered at sea and twenty-four were reported as missing, and during the same period 100 grain laden sailing vessels foundered and 111 were reported as missing.

The British government has decided to immediately forward reinforcements to Afghanistan from England. The disaster at Candahar has created an excitement greater than any since the Crimean war.

On account of the abundant harvests in Ireland the relief committees are disbanding.

A strong shock of earthquake has been felt in Smyrna, a leading city of Asiatic Turkey. Several houses were thrown down.

Paw Paw, another of the American Lorillard's horses, has just won a race at the Goodwood meeting in England.

Heavy rains have severely damaged the crops in the south of England, and the cattle plague has broken out in Yorkshire.

The Bank of the Province, at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been robbed of $125,000.

The French republicans have been generally successful at the elections in France.

Sir Bartle Frere has been recalled from the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

A number of Greek and Armenian emigrants who attempted to land on the Russian shore of the Black sea were met with a storm of bullets and driven off by the Russian local authorities. The captain of the vessel was killed and others wounded.

Italy is preparing to hold a world's fair at Rome in 1885.

William E. Gladstone, the British prime minister, was taken alarmingly ill the other day with congestion of the lungs. His illness at one time assumed so serious a character that carriages were not permitted to pass his residence.

The Afghans have cut the telegraph wires connecting Cabul with India, and it is feared that Abdurrahman Khan will not be able to maintain himself as ameer, owing to Ayoob Khan's victory over General Burrows.

General Sir Frederick Haines, commander-in-chief of the military force in India, is blamed for the Candahar disaster in permitting General Burrows to depart when he knew some of Burrows' troops to be untrustworthy. The English in India desire Sir Garnet Woolseley to take command.

The British loss at Candahar was twenty officers, 400 Europeans and 800 natives.

A Test in Pronunciation.

The following list of words commonly mispronounced was collected by Professor A. J. Hutton during his work in Wisconsin institutes. Perhaps teachers will do well to look them up:

Accurate,
Address,
Advantage,
Allies,
Almond,
Area,
Been,
Bouquet,
Broom,
Canine,
Chancellor,
Column,
Condemning,
Construe,
Corrollary,
Creek,
Dance,
Deficit,
Demand,
Digestion,
Direct,
Down,
Due,
During,
Duty,
Equation,
European,
Excursion,
Exemplary,
Extant,
Finance,
Frontier,
Fruit,
Grass,
Greasy,
Health,
Hereditaments,
Horizon,
Hostler,
Houses,
Hymning,
Idea,
Institute,
Italian,
Kettle,
Lien,
Livelong,
Matron,
Mortgage,
Mortgageor,
Peremptory,
Prairie,
Recess,
Reduce,
Robust,
Romance,
Roof,
Room,
Rude,
Schism,
Shut,
Sit,
Soap,
Soon,
Squalor,
Stalwart,
Stolid,
Stone,
Tableaux,
Territory,
Town,
Truths,
Tune,
Tutor,
Volume,
Wednesday,
Whoop,
Won't

What We Live For.

"What is life?" some one asked Montford. His answer is one of the most charming things ever written: The present life is sleeping and waking; it is "good-night" on going to bed, and "good-morning" on getting up; it is to wonder what the day will bring forth; it is rain on the window as one sits by the fire; it is to walk in the garden and see the flowers and hear the birds sing; it is to have news from east, west, north and south; it is to read old books and new books; it is to see pictures and hear music; it is to have Sundays; it is to pray with a family morning and evening; it is to sit in the twilight and meditate; it is to have breakfast and dinner and tea; it is to belong to a town and have neighbors, and to become one in a circle of acquaintances; it is to have friends and love; it is to have sight of dear old faces, and, with some men, it is to be kissed with the same loving lips for fifty years, and it is to know themselves thought of many times a day, in many places, by children and grandchildren and many friends.

A Curious Railroad.

One of the most curious railroads in the world is the ten-inch gauge road running from North Bellerica, Mass., to Bedford. It was at first hooted at by the people, but the road was completed, making a length of about eight and a half miles. There are eleven bridges on the road, one of which is over one hundred feet long. The rails weigh twenty-five pounds to the yard. The road is well built and equipped. One grade is one hundred and fifty-five feet. The cars and engines will at first sight create wonder and admiration. Their perfect proportions give them a handsome appearance. They are constructed very near the ground, giving them great advantages of safety. The cars have an aisle with one seat on each side in the same manner as ordinary cars have two seats. The length of the cars allow thirty seats, each person having a seat to himself. The cars are supplied with closets, water tank, are heated by steam, and have all the modern improvements. They weigh but four and a half tons, ordinary cars weighing on an average eighteen tons. The trains run at the rate of twenty miles an hour with perfect safety. The engine is placed behind the tender, giving it greater adhesion to the track. They weigh eight tons and draw two passenger and two freight cars. The cost of the road was about $4,500 per mile.

Too Rough for Texas.

He was just from New York, where he had been on the police, but he had left that city for some reason and went to Galveston. The first thing he did was to apply for a position on the Galveston police. He was a determined-looking man with a bad eye, a nose like a hawk's beak, and he was built all the way up from the ground like a bank safe.

"Do you think you can make arrests and guard prisoners?" asked the Galveston chief of police.

The applicant smiled a smile that made everybody in the office feel positively uncomfortable. It was the kind of a smile that John McCullough, as Othello, smiles when, toward the last, he begins to see through "honest Iago."

"Suppose you had six prisoners and one of them was to run off; would you leave the five and follow up the fugitive?" asked the chief of police.

"Why, no," responded the hard-faced applicant, "I'd shoot the five who didn't try to escape, so I would know where to look for them when I got back with the body of the other one."

"That's all right in New York, but it is too rough for Texas," replied the chief of police.—*Galveston News.*

Teachers, authors and others of sedentary habits highly prize Malt Bitters.

Shot Off His Coat-Tail.

Sometimes in the heat of battle an incident will occur that will set the men in an uproar of mirth when carnage is rife all around them.

At Bull Run, when the fight was at its wildest, one of the lieutenants of a Western regiment stepped off to get a canteen of water. As he stooped down to fill the canteen, a cannon ball tore away the entire skirt of his coat, and knocked him down. He got up, filled his canteen, and as he came back the men greeted him with yells of laughter, and he went through the war by the title of the "Bob-tailed Lieutenant."

Faintness before eating, pain and distress afterward, prevented by Malt Bitters.

A young man has been duping people in the West by selling them an electric corset, warranted to cure anything that any one happened to be afflicted with, including consumption.

The most troublesome and dangerous effects sometimes arise from the slightest cause, and often the Baby's serious sickness could be prevented by promptly using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at the beginning. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

The individual who saw a mouse fighting with a piece of Limburger cheese readily realized that the battle is not always to the strong.

"OH HOW MY BACK ACHES!"—How often we hear it said. Well may the victim complain, for the kidneys are suffering; and when that is the case there is always danger—great danger. Kidney diseases, if let run, too often end fatally. There is, however, a sure cure for them. Hunt's Remedy is a medicine that does not fail to cure kidney, bladder, liver and urinary complaints. Even Bright's disease, the terror of physicians, is cured by Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. Try it, and cure your backache before it terminates in something worse. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

You can get an elegant lithographic map in six colors, descriptive of the great trip across the American Continent, *free*, by sending your address to J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Are You Not in Good Health?

If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address DR. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days' Trial."

TEXAS LAND and TAX AGENCY. Foster & Harrall (oldest Agents in), Houston, Texas.

One pair of boots or shoes can be saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	07½	@ 09½
Calves—Common to Extra State	04	@ 06½
Sheep	03½	@ 05¾
Lambs	04½	@ 06¾
Hogs—Live	04½	@ 05
Dressed	06¼	@ 06½
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 85	@ 5 40
Western, good to fancy	4 80	@ 7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 09½	@ 1 10
No. 1 White	1 08½	@ 1 09
Rye—State	82	@ 86
Barley—Two-Rowed State	63	@ 65
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	49	@ 52
Southern Yellow	49	@ 52
Oats—White State	40	@ 48
Mixed Western	36	@ 40
Hay—Prime to fancy	95	@ 1 15
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	65	@ 90
Hops—State, 1879	26	@ 34
Pork—Mess, new	14 40	@ 14 60
Lard—City Steam	7 55	@ 7 55
Petroleum—Crude	07 @ 07½	Refined 09
Butter—State Creamery	21	@ 26
Dairy	17	@ 19
Western Imitation Creamery	17	@ 20
Factory	18	@ 20
Cheese—State Factory	08	@ 10½
Skims	04	@ 06
Western	07	@ 09
Eggs—State and Penn	15	@ 15½
Potatoes—State, bbl new	1 50	@ 1 75
BUFFALO		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 50	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 25	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 2 Western	43½	@ 40½
Oats—State	41	@ 43
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@ 70
BOSTON		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05	@ 06½
Sheep	03	@ 05
Hogs	05½	@ 06
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 00	@ 8 75
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	53	@ 55
Oats—Extra White	46	@ 47
Rye—State	1 00	@ 1 05
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	46	@ 48
Unwashed	34	@ 36
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Beef Cattle—live weight	03	@ 04½
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Lambs	04	@ 06½
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Flour—Penn. good and fancy	5 25	@ 6 00
Wheat—No. 2—Red	1 10½	@ 1 10½
Rye—State—new	70	@ 70
Corn—State Yellow	52	@ 53
Oats—Mixed	35½	@ 36
Butter—Creamery extra	29	@ 30
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